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HONGKONG.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

THE HOUSING QUESTION.

THE DECREASE IN THE OPIUM REVENUE.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, at 11.30 a.m. yesterday. There were present:—

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.).

His Excellency Major-General F. Ventris, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. CLAUDE SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSIA, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIDAY, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E.

Hon. Mr. R. G. SHEWAN.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. (Clerk of Council).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table Financial Minutes Nos. 118 to 125, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, No. 11 and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the report of the proceedings of the Standing Committee on Law and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

PUBLIC LATRINE ON BARKER ROAD.

The Colonial Secretary, Sir, I beg to move the resolution which stands in my name with regard to the erection of a public latrine and urinal close to Barker Road station as follows:—

Whereas application has been duly made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor under section 187 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, for the erection of a Public Latrine and Urinal to the northward of Barker Road Station below the level of the road;

And whereas such application having been duly approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a Public Latrine and Urinal at such site having been duly published in three successive numbers of the *Gazette*, certain owners and occupiers of property in the vicinity have objected to such erection;

And whereas such objections have been duly considered;

It is hereby resolved by this Council that the above-mentioned site and the erection thereof of a Public Latrine and Urinal be and the same is hereby approved.

The usual procedure required by law was adopted by advertising the Government's intention of making the convenience and one objection was received from the occupier of a small house on the other side of the road. The objection was considered, and it was not thought to be a very substantial objection because the position chosen for this convenience is well below the road, and owing to that, it was not thought it would be a detriment to the house in question.

The matter was the subject of some correspondence with the Sanitary Board and the Sanitary Board passed a resolution agreeing to the position chosen. I may say I have personally examined various alternative sites and agree with the expert advisers of the Government that the site chosen is a proper one. I beg, therefore, to move the resolution.

The Attorney-General seconded.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER—I beg to move an amendment that the question of this site and the two alternative sites suggested by the Sanitary Board be referred to the Public Works Committee of this Council which does not appear to have been consulted in the matter. I understand that the Government site is in juxtaposition to Barker Road Station where the convenience must necessarily prove a nuisance to persons arriving at, and departing from, the tramway station. Unfortunately the Ordinance is so worded that these people cannot effectively object except through the unofficial members of this Council. The Ordinance does permit other people to object, that is to say, occupiers of property in the immediate neighbourhood, and those persons have objected. The only house in the immediate neighbourhood is the small house next to *Glenniel*. The objection, with plans, was submitted to the Sanitary Board who appointed a sub-committee consisting of Lieut-Col. Crisp and Dr. Koch, who went into the matter most carefully and recommended either of two other sites. It was suggested that plans of these two other sites should be made, but we were unable to persuade the Government to do so, and I submit that the only thing we can do in this Council is to have the matter referred to the Standing Committee on Public Works for their consideration.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR seconded.

H.E. the Governor—The amendment that the matter be referred to the Public Works Committee has been accepted.

THE BUDGET.

The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding eleven million, one hundred and seventy-three thousand, two hundred and twenty-six dollars to the Public Service for the year 1920."

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

MR. LAU CHU-PAK'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK said:—Sir, as the senior unofficial member of this Council for the time being, it is my privilege to speak on behalf of the unofficial members on the subject of this Bill. Except what will be specially stated as the expressions of my own views, the observations I am about to make have the full concurrence of my unofficial colleagues. In addition to my remarks, the other unofficial members will address this Council either by way of giving utterance to their individual opinions, or in amplification of some of my observations.

I will now proceed to deal with certain items in the draft Estimates, taking them in the order as they appear therein. The first item happens to be one on which I have to express my individual opinion, although I believe that my unofficial colleagues more or less share it. I refer to "Assessed Taxes" on page 8. This item shows an increase of nearly \$110,000 and it would be interesting to know whether this increase is due to more new houses having been built since the current estimates were framed, or merely to re-assessment of old buildings. Several complaints have been made to me by the Chinese that the steady increase in rents has been due to certain houses having been over-assessed on account of adjoining houses of equal value fetching higher rents. The assessor was perfectly right in putting the same rateable value on a house that produces a smaller rent as on a similar structure adjoining, which yields a better revenue to its owner. But the fact that the higher rent might have been forced up by the owner in order to obtain a higher value for his house should not be lost sight of by the Government.

As regards the item "Carriage, Chair, etc., Licences," the unofficial members are of the opinion that the introduction of public rickshaws on Cause Road and Bonham Road is an improvement, which is much appreciated by residents on that level, although certain portions of the two roads are rather narrow for this increased wheeled traffic.

In connection with "Hawkers' Licences," I wish to say a few words concerning the punishment now being awarded by the Police Magistrates to boys for hawking without licences. I may say that in May last my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, and I took up this question semi-officially with the Police Magistrate. The present practice is that, unless a fine is forthcoming, the little offender is ordered to be whipped, or sometimes sent to gaol. Owing to the poverty of the parents or guardians of these boys, it is very seldom that a fine is paid, with the result that the poor lads have to undergo either a corporal punishment or imprisonment for an offence forced on them by their seniors.

It is a very hard case on the boys, and should like to see this state of affairs remedied as soon as possible. The suggestion which Mr. Ho Fook and I made to the Magistrates was this: When a boy is arrested for hawking without a licence the parent or guardian be sent for, and a small fine imposed. If the parent or guardian could not be found, or could not or would not pay the fine when imposed, then the boy should be sent to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to be dealt with by the Brewin Fund Committee, who may be able to find work for him or get him a licence; or, in a really deserving case, arrange to have him educated in one of the free vernacular elementary schools supported by the Chinese. We have not had a reply to this suggestion, but I have seen an indication that it has been adopted. My Chinese colleagues and I realize, as we stated in our letter to the Magistrates at the time, that the problem is intricate and difficult of solution, especially when our law does not permit of the parent or guardian being punished. The only solution that I can think of—and it has recently been advocated in the English Press—is the establishment of a Reformatory for the reception of juvenile offenders, and for fencing them a useful trade. Perhaps, instead of a Reformatory, an Industrial School for juveniles would even be more useful. To such a school could be sent not only boys guilty of municipal offences, but also children of the poor, who would otherwise go to swell the number of street-urchins. The separation of these two classes of boys, if considered necessary, is a detail that can be arranged.

Such an institution could be evolved out of the existing free vernacular schools, or become an adjunct to them. I mention this suggestion as the sympathetic support of my unofficial colleagues.

There is another matter arising out of this item of revenue, on which I venture to make some observations, viz. the number of hawkers' licences to be issued. It has been brought to the notice of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, of which I am the chairman, that some of the men who were arrested and fined or sent to gaol for unlicensed hawking during the early months of this year had applied for but been refused a licence on the ground that already a sufficient number of licences had been issued. The Chinese ask me to plead on behalf of these poor people for a more liberal policy. Some of these men come to Hongkong with a few dollars (probably their whole fortune) in order to earn an honest livelihood as hawkers. When arrested and fined, with the possible loss of their entire stock-in-trade, they inevitably go to swell the ranks of the unemployed and of rogues and vagabonds; or, worse still, may be driven to thieving. It would be far better to have some more licensed hawkers, who can be controlled by the police, than that a hardship should be inflicted on poor but honest people, or that the Colony should have in its midst a host of undesirable. I hope that this representation will receive the sympathetic consideration of our energetic Captain-Superintendent of Police.

On page 9 of the Estimates appears the item "Kowloon (West) Ferry Licences" which show a revenue of nearly \$119,000. The unofficial members are of the opinion that, as a cheap ferry service would tend to help the spread of the native population from its present congested area in Victoria to the other side of the harbour, the Government should obtain from the lessees a reduction in the fares, especially in that for third class, against a reasonable re-estimate in the present rents paid to the Government.

Arising out of the item "Money Changers' Licences" I would ask that the embargo on the export of subsidiary coins from the Colony, which entails hardship on the people, may be withdrawn at an early date. Since the matter was taken up by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce with the co-operation of the Chinese banks, the premium on Hongkong sub-coins have disappeared. Moreover, our small coins and bank-notes are again at a discount in Canton and the adjoining districts, and it does not now pay anyone to take these moneys from Hongkong to such places. The reason for the embargo, therefore, no longer exists.

The revenue from "Opium Monopoly" shows a decrease of \$1,500,000, and the explanation given in the note against it is that a decrease in consumption of opium is expected. We should like to know whether the decrease is the result of a policy of the Government, or is due to a diminishing demand for the drug, or to a probable increase in the quantity of opium smuggled into the Colony. Without expressing our opinion in any way, we desire a fuller explanation for such an enormous shrinkage in a principal item of our revenue.

We find that the number of Pawnbrokers' Licences has increased, and we wish to record our opinion that where there are too many pawnshops gambling inevitably springs up or largely increases, with an attendant increase in crime. We trust that this point of view will receive the attention of Your Excellency.

Passing now to "China Companies Fees" on page 12, I wish to offer for the consideration of the Government a suggestion which has the approval of my unofficial colleagues. Owing to the unrest prevailing in the interior of China, the number of business men who have transferred their commercial activities to this Colony, which affords them security and protection, is large and is daily increasing. If it could be done, I should like to see British protection afforded to all Chinese companies registered here outside this Colony. In that event, Hongkong would assuredly become increasingly popular with Chinese business men, and what is more, British prestige in China would be greatly enhanced. I know that this is an Imperial question, and one that is beset with many difficulties, but none the less I would urge Your Excellency to give it your consideration.

There is an estimated decrease of \$1,000 in "Prison Industries." If you will turn to page 52, under "Prison, Other Charges," you will find that the increase in expenditure in the item "Subsistence of Prisoners" is explained as being partly due to an increase in the number of prisoners. Since the number of prisoners has gone up, how is it that the prison industrial labour has yielded, or is expected to yield, a smaller revenue? Whatever the cause, we should like to be enlightened on this point.

The gross receipts from the Kowloon-Canton Railway (page 14) are estimated to amount to \$482,000, while the working expenses, special expenditure, interest on the subscribed stock issue of 1908 together with the Sinking Fund at 1 per cent. thereon are expected to amount to \$1,136,184, thus showing a deficit of over \$654,000, as is shown in foot-note 3 on page 119. If, therefore, it is for no other reason than a commercial reason, the Government should make every effort to get our railway linked up with the Canton-Hankow Railway, which would undoubtedly result in a considerable increase in the traffic on our line.

The railway could also be rendered more popular by certain improvements, but it would take up too much of the time of this honourable Council for me to detail them here. If Your Excellency desires it, I shall be glad to submit my suggestions at a later date.

The item "Interest on Government House Furniture" on page 18 is estimated to amount to \$200 next year. We presume that this interest is payable by the Governor on the value of furniture in rooms occupied by him as his living quarters. We consider it somewhat nigardly on the part of the public to require the Governor to pay for the use of furniture provided by them as a matter of necessity. Even if this is done in other Colonies, there is no reason why the practice should continue here. Let us take the lead in this small matter, as we have done in one or two larger matters in the past, and abolish the system, and most

likely our sister Colonies will follow suit. In connection with this question, we invite attention to the item "Rent of Government Furniture" on the same page. This is evidently rent paid by officers living in Government quarters in which furniture is supplied by the Government. If our suggestion regarding the Governor's furniture is adopted, the privilege should be extended to the other Government officers, the amount involved being only \$170 a year in their case.

I now come to the Estimates of Expenditure. In the Estimates of the Harbour Master's Department, we suggest that provision may be made for a launch and, say, two fairly high-power motor-boats. The launch is to be used for towing junks and smaller craft to the Harbour of Refuge in typhoons and storms; while the motor-boats are to serve as life-boats, which can at the same time perform ordinary harbour duties.

Under "Other Charges, Imports and Exports Department," the sub-heads "Fuel" and "Packing Expenses" show no reductions, in spite of the statement in Your Excellency's Budget speech that much less opium was expected to be boiled next year, and also in spite of the fall in prices of coal that has taken place since the current Estimates were passed. It is true that the amounts inserted for next year need not be all spent; but the provision of a sum larger than what will actually be required does not conduce to economy.

In connection with the Estimates of this Department, we desire to take this opportunity to urge the early abolition of the trade restrictions introduced owing to the exigencies of the war, particularly the regulations governing Import and Export Permits, which are causing great inconvenience to the general public, and are inflicting much hardship on the Chinese. At the second reading of the Budget Bill last year this question was raised, and His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government said that the restrictions were war measures. Now that the war has ended, these vexatious restrictions should end also.

We desire to comment upon the present system of searching passengers leaving or arriving in this Colony by Revenue Officers and by the Police. This question was raised by the unofficial members in this Council in 1916, and although some improvement has since been effected, we feel that much more can still be done. Now that the European Police contingent is to be substantially augmented, we hope that more European supervision of the search work on the wharves may be exercised.

The unofficial members will unhesitatingly vote for the sum inserted under Miscellaneous Services for special allowances on salaries; but they are of the opinion that, if the allowances were to be made retrospective in the case of officers in receipt of sterling salaries, or exchange compensation, the other Civil Servants should be similarly treated, as they have suffered in common with their senior officers from a high cost of living.

In the Police Estimates, the addition of 4 European Lance Sergeants, 12 European Constables and 23 Chinese Constables, to bring the force up to pre-war strength and in conformity with present-day needs, has the warm support of the unofficial members of this Council.

The unofficial members beg to associate themselves with the remarks made by Your Excellency at the last meeting in reference to the good work done by the members of the force and by the police reserve during the war.

In the Sanitary Department, we are glad to see that two additional sanitary inspectors will be appointed so as to relieve the Police Inspectors at Newkown City and Shamshuipo of sanitary duties. We consider that the practice of putting police officers in out-stations on all kinds of extra duties, such as the collection of revenues and the performance of sanitary inspectors' duties, should as far as possible be done away with.

Speaking as a representative of the Chinese, I think that the administration of the lime-washing regulations is not above criticism. Complaints have reached me from time to time that lime-washing done by one's own contractor often failed to be passed by the Sanitary Inspector in charge, even when done twice or three times, while the work executed by certain privileged contractors invariably received better treatment. Such being the case, the Chinese prefer to have the work done by the Sanitary Department, and to pay for it according to a reasonable scale of charges to be published.

The provision for 10 Vernacular Pupil Teachers in the Education Estimates in connection with a scheme for training young students for the posts of vernacular masters has the warm support of the Chinese. The scheme not only will ensure a steady supply of vernacular teachers, but should, if properly worked, produce in course of time, a class of better qualified men for this important work.

With regard to the proposed grant of \$10,000 to the Confucius Society, which, I hope, is an annual subsidy, I am glad that the efforts of the Society and of a few Chinese gentlemen to give the children of the poor at least an elementary education in their own language have at last received the support of the Government. On behalf of the Society and of the entire Chinese Community, I beg to thank the Government for this substantial grant.

The unofficial members endorse Your Excellency's remarks as to the excellent work done during the war by the members of the Defence Corps, and to the valuable services rendered by Major Morgan as its first Administrative Commandant.

Turning to "Public Works, Extraordinary," we notice that many items show a decrease of the original or revised estimates of the works in hand or contemplated. To give a few items of more or less magnitude, we cite Nos. 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16 (K), 19 (K), 19 (G), 17, 23, 49, 50, 58 (G) and 62 (K). Unless this information is given, it is not possible to tell whether or not the sum appropriated for the first time for a certain purpose will be all that is required to complete it. In any case, no business man would like to approve of an undertaking without knowing what its total estimated cost is, even though approximately.

We are glad that at last the mortuary on Hill Road is to be removed to a more isolated site. It is at present hemmed in on all sides by residential quarters, and the news of its proposed removal has been received with satisfaction by the people living in the neighbourhood. I hope that the work may be completed before the next hot season sets in.

In connection with Item 19, Miscellaneous Drainage Works, we call attention to the increase in the number of mosquitoes in some parts of the Island. The cause may be found in the stagnant water retained in manholes after rains or after flushing operations, which serve as breeding-places of these insects.

We should like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to call once more Your Excellency's attention to the necessity for a high-power Commercial Wireless Telegraph-station, which we should like erected as soon as possible.

It would also not that a site in a fairly accessible locality be set apart for a golf-links for the use of the Portuguese and Asiatic communities. Representations have been made to my Chinese colleagues and myself by several Portuguese gentlemen, as well as by the Chinese, as to the want of such a place of recreation for them, and I am pleased to state that their request has the support of my unofficial colleagues.

At the second reading of the Budget Bill last year, the Hon. Mr. Landale suggested on behalf of the unofficial members that the Public Works Committee should be enlarged so as to comprise all the unofficial members of the Council. We do not know whether this suggestion has escaped attention or not, but in view of the increasing magnitude of our public works, we again press it to the notice of the Government.

As regards the permanent increase in the emoluments of Government servants, the unofficial members will gladly vote for whatever additional amount may be considered necessary. For my part, I should also like to see the pay of the lower grades of the Service, such as the Asiatic Police and Revenue Officers, somewhat raised.

Should the estimated balance in favour of revenue be turned into a deficit, as it is most likely to be, by the additional expenditure necessary for payment of increased salaries and the expected heavy loss in the Government's rice transactions, we would have the assured balances of the Colony to fall back upon. If necessary, we could resort to a term loan to pay for our works of development, many of which, as Your Excellency said, would be remunerative.

Speaking of the Government action in dealing with the rice situation, I venture the opinion that the monetary loss that may result from it will be more than compensated by the good it has done. It prevented the incipient riots that had broken out from assuming uglier proportions; it had a decidedly steadying influence on the mind of the whole community; and, though the Government might not have foreseen it, it helped to bring down prices very quickly. Had not the Government bought such a large quantity of rice, and become the people's grocers, as it were, the price of the commodity would most probably have remained on their high levels much longer than they did, and the public would have had to pay them anyhow. The whole matter therefore resolves itself into this: the Government, as representatives of the people collectively, paid high prices for the rice which, otherwise, the people individually would have had to pay. As to whether the handling of the buying and selling part has been done in a businesslike manner or not, I prefer to defer judgment until the whole matter is closed, and a statement of the transactions is laid before this Council, as undoubtedly it will be. I should add that the views I have expressed are shared by my unofficial colleagues.

In conclusion, we desire to offer the Government our congratulations upon the progress of the Draft Estimates and in the Financial Statements before us. It speaks highly of the administration. It speaks of the work of Sir Henry May, and of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, who, for about a year, administered the Government with ability and success.

MR. R. G. SHEWAN'S SPEECH.
The Hon. Mr. R. G. SHEWAN said:—Sir, I had not intended—as I have only just returned to the Colony—to say anything about the figures now laid before us, but the Hon. Mr. Lau Chup-pak's remarks have raised some memories of old days. I quite agree with his remarks on the education of little children. I have long thought that something ought to be done for these arches, these walls and strays allowed to run wild on the streets. I think they should be, somehow or other, fed and given some education, but I am not at all sure that this should be done by the Government. In England, as you know, one constantly sees houses with the inscription "supported by voluntary contributions." I know the public spirit of the Chinese and I think Mr. Lau Chup-pak and his wealthy friends might easily attend to this matter. At any rate, I should like to see many more institutions than there are at present supported by voluntary contributions.

As for the smuggling of Opium, it is a delicate question but I think it is a purely Chinese one. It is quite obvious that there are some rich capitalists behind this smuggling and I think Mr. Lau Chup-pak and his friends could probably give, if they wished, very valuable information to the Government on this point. At any rate they are more likely to find out about it than foreigners. As to the question of rice, I do not think Mr. Lau Chup-pak should be very hard on the Government. They had to do their best, as I understand, in the crisis, and they had no Joseph to tell them seven years beforehand what was going to happen.

There is only one matter which I really meant to refer to. I had the honour of serving on the Civil Service Salaries Commission and I was rather surprised when I returned to the Colony to find that no official announcement had been made on that subject. I presume the delay has occurred in London as the

Governor stated on April 10th. last that the recommendations of the Commission had then already gone forward to England. No doubt there is some good and sufficient reason for the delay and I am not going to trouble the Government with unnecessary questions, but the matter is one of vital importance to hundreds of families in the Colony and the Government officials at Home perhaps do not realise that "while they are adding Rome is burning." As to our recommendations, I think I may say, without revealing any secrets, that we approached the matter determined not to lay ourselves open to any charges of extravagance or over-generosity. We meant to be as economical and conservative of the Colony's money as we could possibly be. But I am bound to say that, on enquiry into the matter, we found that the case of the Civil Servants for the redress of their grievances was overwhelmingly strong. They have suffered long and silently and stoically from the fluctuations of exchange, from the high rents of houses and from the general increased cost of living in the Colony. They have been fobbed off from time to time with mean shifts such as the so-called duty pay which was obviously only designed to deprive Civil Servants of the share of pension which should have been attached to that duty pay. And not only that. It was intended, or, at any rate, it resulted in forcing them to remain out here and work and so injure their health when they should have been at home reaping their strength. What I think of the gentleman who invited and that duty pay is perhaps better illustrated in this way. When I was a young man in Hong Kong the American Consul was the celebrated Colonel Moseley, a great cavalry leader. He was a first-class fighting man and very irascible when I knew him and he soon came to loggerheads with a man called Peter Smith, the official clerk of the Consulate. Moseley was soon told he was to be prosecuted for libel by Peter Smith. He turned round, saying, "libel Peter Smith, the word is not coined that could libel him." That is how I feel of the man who invented duty pay. Contrasted with him, Peter Smith must have been a nobleman. I know Mr. Messer says they must make the best of it and that it is better than nothing. It was like the little boys taking medicine. They laughed miserably, the little wretches, but they had to swallow it. The men in high places should care for the interests of those under them. They should not try to take advantage of difficulties in this way. If I were not speaking in this Council, I should call it a dirty trick. I do not think I need enlarge on that subject so I will turn back now to the recommendations. We invited everyone who wished to come before us and state his or her case. We examined personally every applicant and, in no instance, did we recommend any expenditure or any increase that we did not think absolutely justified by the facts. It was a matter of bare justice and nothing more. After all we unofficial members can do very little in these matters. We can bark but we are muzzled by the official majority, and we cannot bite. But I will go on barking as long as I can and I say now that if Lord Milner's advisers see fit to modify our recommendations to any material extent they will do grave injustice to their fellow-servants out here, as well as to a body of hard working, patient and loyal men and women.

MR. C. G. ALABASTER'S SPEECH.
The Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER said:—Sir, I desire to associate myself with the remarks which have fallen from the senior unofficial member of this Council, more especially as those remarks reflect the results of certain discussions which the unofficial members have held on this budget.

If I may supplement those remarks, sir, I should like to say that, while the Colony and those who have the shaping of its destinies are to be congratulated on the continuous and natural increase of its revenues and on the allocation of a large proportion of those revenues to development, it is impossible to pass these estimates without some criticism of their faults, the greatest of which are those of omission.

Last year this Council was asked to apply a sum not exceeding \$10,805,345 to the Public Service of the year 1919. For the previous year the sum voted was \$9,386,910. Yet only eight weeks ago we were asked to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of \$5,499,327, to defray the charges of the year 1919, and we now know from your Excellency's speech on the first reading of this Bill that these estimates which are framed to show a balance in favour of revenue of something more than four lakhs, attain that satisfactory appearance only by the studied omission of two factors of expenditure which must be reckoned with during the financial year—the deficit on rice purchases and the emoluments of public servants.

The amount which will be required under the former head, you have told us, cannot be even approximately estimated; it is fairly generally believed that it will run into some millions of dollars. If, hitherto, unofficial members have refrained from criticising or catechising the Government on the rice question you must understand, sir, that they have exercised that self-restraint so as not to tie the hands of the Administration in dealing with a delicate and difficult situation. But the time for calling on the Government to give an account of its stewardship cannot be much longer deferred. It is to be hoped, sir, that means will be devised to prevent a recurrence of the conditions of the last few months, and that the burden of paying the bill will be imposed as far as possible on the speculative interests that brought the situation about.

It is to be hoped, sir, also that by improving the communications with the Southern district of the New Territories, particularly Lantau and Lamma, greater areas of Colonial land may be put under cultivation so as to enable the Colony to grow its own consumption of rice and other vegetables and fruits. The cultivated acreage at present is only 45,433. It is high time, sir, that steps were taken to put as much as possible of the remaining 207,778 acres under cultivation on the terrace system, at which the Chinese cultivator is such an adept.

On the question of increased emoluments of public servants, which are re-presented on page 42 of the estimates as a sum of \$465,000, we know from your Excellency's speech and from the footnote on that page that this sum represents merely temporary increases authorised by Colonial Office telegrams in July and September, and that the real sum required for the service of the year will be measurably greater. The reticence displayed by the Administration in refraining from publishing the report of the Commission on Emoluments, and from inviting the opinions of unofficial members and the public on that report, is regrettable. But I may say, sir, that when the Government does come forward with its proposals on that important subject you will not find that the unofficial members will be negligently in voting whatever sums may be necessary for the purpose. The Service has many genuine grievances have every sympathy. If I may single out one, in particular, it is the lack of adequate provision for passages for public officers and their dependents. Whilst on the subject of salaries, I may point to the somewhat misleading statement which appears in the exchange footnote on page 3. The rate of exchange on sterling salaries is not 4/5d. at 1/9 and 1/5d. at 3/4. The last fifth is paid at the Government current rate, with the result that neither the sterling posts nor the compensated dollar posts will receive during the year the sums in dollars stated in the estimates. In fact, they will not receive so much unless the dollar drops in value to 3/4.

Passing from the faults of omission to those of commission in these estimates, it is to be noted that you propose to spend the sum of \$5,251,708, or 35.33 per cent. of the total vote, on Public Works and that of this large sum, no less than \$3,973,700 are to be devoted to Public Works Extraordinary. That being so, it would seem impossible to defend or palliate the reticence which has been displayed by the Administration in disregarding the unanimous desire of the unofficial members, expressed last year, that the estimates for public works should be submitted in the first instance to the Public Works Committee of this Council, which should be enlarged for the purpose, as appears to be the case in Singapore and Penang, by the inclusion of all the unofficial members.

Amongst the most outstanding omissions from the draft estimates are any reference to the Praya East reclamation scheme (a matter of infinitely greater importance than the reclamation scheme for Apichau), and, equally important, the omission of any reference to the Government's proposals in the matter of housing, with regard to which the situation is, I can assure you, acute. If the item of \$150,000, on page 94, for a full tramway to Wan-chai Gap, and the commencement of a road which will eventually reach Shek O and Cape D'Aguiar are intended as contributions to the housing problem, I will observe that, however much these works may benefit posterity, they do not go one inch towards the solution of the problem of the present situation, which is urgent throughout the Colony and particularly in Kowloon.

Whilst additional public works will necessitate increases in the staff of the Department charged with the duty of executing them, it is becoming more and more evident that the time has arrived to relieve that overburdened Department of its duties in connection with the sale of Crown Land and conversion of farm lots into building lots in urban areas. These duties properly appertain to the Land Office, which should have its own staff of surveyors under the Land Officer. In this connection, and with special reference to the item of \$200,000 which appears at the bottom of page 5 as the estimated premium on land sales, I should like to endorse and repeat every word uttered by the Hon. Mr. Landale last year, when dealing with the same item, words which you will find, sir, on page 92 of the Hansard report.

Extraordinary, on page 95, that the sum of \$30,000 is to be spent on the reconstruction of ferry piers, which now are a disgrace to the fair face of the Colony. I note, also, that though a similar sum was voted last year only one-fifth of it was spent. I should like to know the reason! Although Eastern Street ferry pier was removed about a year ago nothing has been done to replace it. The ferry pier on the new bund opposite the market at Cheung Chau has not been even begun. The ferry piers assigned to the Yau-mat and associated ferries are impossibly narrow and congested. The want of proper supervision of these piers is apparent to everyone who has had occasion to thread his way through buckets of pigwash when leaving, or arriving, at these piers by ferry. Whilst on the subject of ferries, I notice, on page 9, that you count on getting \$118,800 for new licences in connection with the Kowloon (West) ferries. It would be better, in the interests of the community, that fares be reduced and the type of vessel improved than that we should regard these necessary communications as a source of revenue. I fear, however, that not until you have required your Heads of Department and Executive and Legislative Councilors to travel by the ordinary ferries to Aberdeen, Stanley, Ping Chau and Tai O will you be properly advised as to what is really required to bring our ferry services up to date.

I am glad to see that you intend to spend \$30,000 on the extension of Corporation Road northwards and a further \$190,000 on other roads in Kowloon; also that it is proposed to lay a larger main from the reservoir filter beds and to improve the system of distribution in that rapidly developing district. With abundance of water in the reservoir, the inhabitants of Kowloon have suffered for years from difficulty in obtaining water in their houses, which amounts to a positive scandal. It is due to them that the Government should state explicitly the precise nature of the measures it intends to take to remove that difficulty during the ensuing year.

On the Hongkong side, I doubt whether it is worth while to spend \$45,000 on the extension of Lugard Road at the Peak, unless arrangements can be made with the military authorities to release some of the military lands in the neighbourhood of Harlech Gap for building sites. As we are asked to assist the military authorities with a Defence Contribution of \$2,984,473 out of our revenues for the year, they should at least be reasonable in helping to reduce the housing shortage by releasing undeveloped building sites which cost them nothing and which are not required for military purposes.

With regard to the \$71,431, including a sum of \$34,000 for next year's camp expenses, which you propose to spend on the maintenance of the Defence Corps, is it not high time, sir, that this body of men, who have cheerfully served for upwards of five years without daily pay, without chevrons, and without medals, and who have been combed and re-combed for service in the fighting line until none but those medically unfit or essential to the Colony remain, should be given the privilege, accorded to troops throughout the Empire, of demobilisation at the earliest possible moment? As a force they have not proved costly and they have rendered such services towards the protection of the Colony as were deemed necessary, whilst they were always in readiness to do more should the occasion arise. The Government, sir, in a time of emergency, has traded on their patriotism. I blame them not for that. Every State may legitimately trade on the patriotism of its people in times of emergency, but to continue so to trade when the emergency has passed savours of profligacy and engenders discontent.

I am afraid that, in commenting on this mass of figures, I have detained the Council for somewhat longer than I had originally intended, but, before I resume my seat to make way for the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce, there are two or three matters of importance to which I must refer.

Under the heading "Judicial and Legal Departments" I note that the Government proposes to abolish the post of Assistant Interpreter (a European billet) and to substitute a second grade Chinese interpreter. The legal profession views this proposal, sir, with consternation. The proper administration of justice in this Colony depends, in no small measure, on the quality of interpretation. It is essential that there should be at least two fully qualified Europeans on the interpreting staff and that they should be supplemented by Chinese interpreters of the first grade only. The administration has been negligent in this respect in the past and the Government has lost, in consequence, the services of some of the best of the Chinese interpreters and translators.

Under the heading "Sanitary Department" you are making provision for only two Sanitary Inspectors to do the work at Kowloon City and Shamshuipo formerly done by Police Inspectors. You may not be personally aware, sir, so shortly after your arrival in the Colony, that when the estimates for the Sanitary Department came before the Sanitary Board last May, four new Sanitary Inspectors, and not two, were recommended. Further, that that recommendation was referred by the Board to a sub-committee consisting of the President, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. Bowley and Mr. S. W. Ho, who were unanimous in supporting the recommendation for four, and that recommendation was unanimously agreed to by the Sanitary Board at a meeting on the 10th June. Why then, sir, is the Board to be flouted and the Department deprived of the services of two much needed inspectors, one of whom was to have been employed at Shaukiwan and Quarry Bay?

Lastly, sir, thought there is much I have had to perform to leave unsaid, there is like item under the head of "Education" which shows an estimated increase of capitation grants from \$51,783 to \$71,534, but this is explained by the fact that more schools are to be included in the grant scheme. It does not seem that there has been any increase in the actual grants per head for any particular school since 1910, notwithstanding that establishment charges for maintenance and salaries have measurably increased since that date. Indeed, I understand that, in 1915, the University Local examination grants were actually halved.

All these are matters which I recommend to the earnest attention of your Excellency's Government.

MR. E. V. D. PARR'S SPEECH.
The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR said:—Your Excellency, in estimating myself generally with what the hon. unofficial members have said, I would like to add that I feel certain I am voicing the opinion of the general public in endorsing the recommendations of the Commission appointed by the Government to raise the scale of European pay, more especially the granting of indulgent passages when on leave for the families of officials.

As regards the Government's present proposal to spend some \$5,000,000 of current expenditure for public works out of revenue, in the event of money becoming easier as it is fairly certain to do sooner or later, I would reiterate the advice of the Hon. Mr. Landale last year to this Council that the only business way of supplying the Colony with such works is by means of short loans in local currency with adequate sinking funds, which would provide the amount required for each year while more equitably distributing the burden of repayment. I believe it might be possible to save considerable sums if this proposed expenditure on public works, if the Government could dispense more with contractors' services when the contractors' charges are excessive. I mean by the Government buying their stores in the open market. I understand some such arrangements have been successfully carried out in the Straits Settlements. The Government might encourage smaller contractors more than at present, by helping them, when they have shown themselves to be reliable, to bigger jobs, thus assisting to distribute the demand for all work in the Colony more equally over the supply.

(Continued on page 4.)

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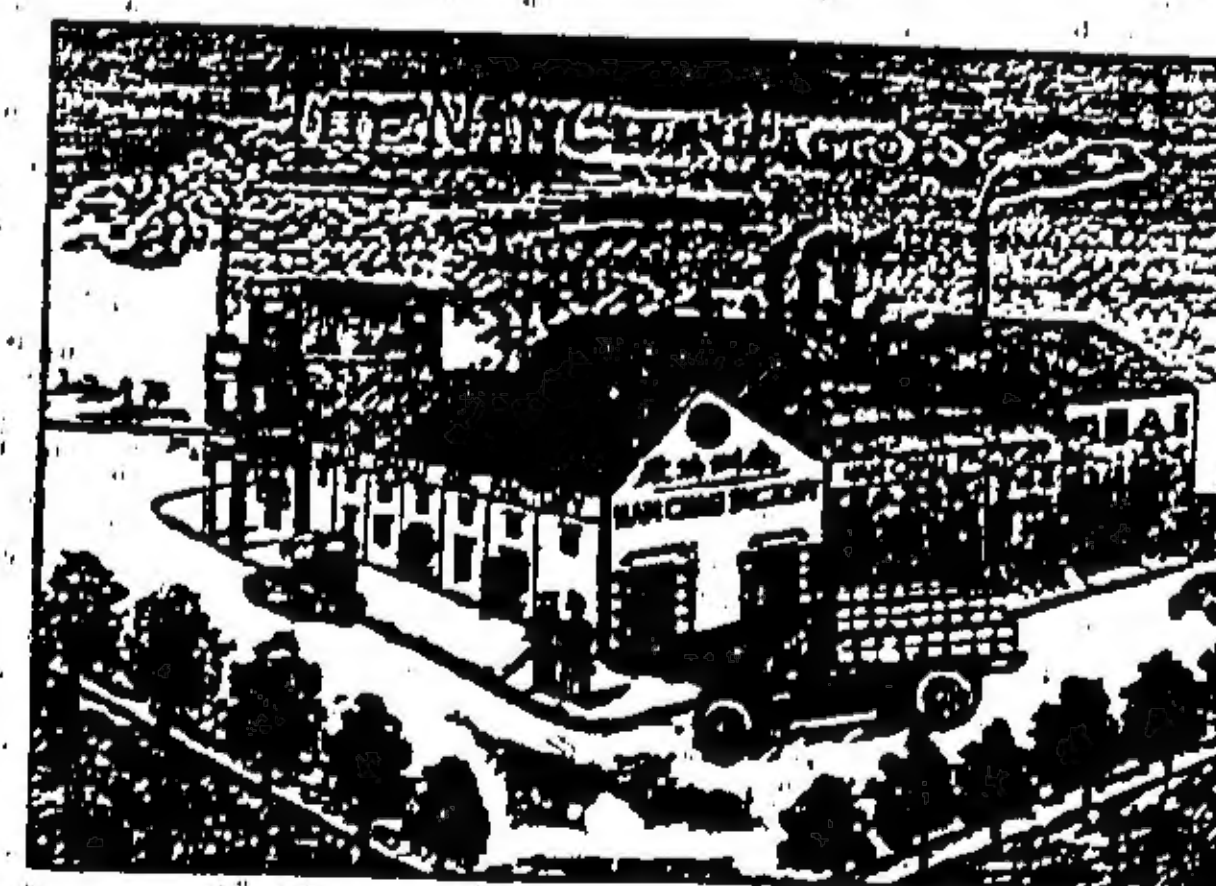
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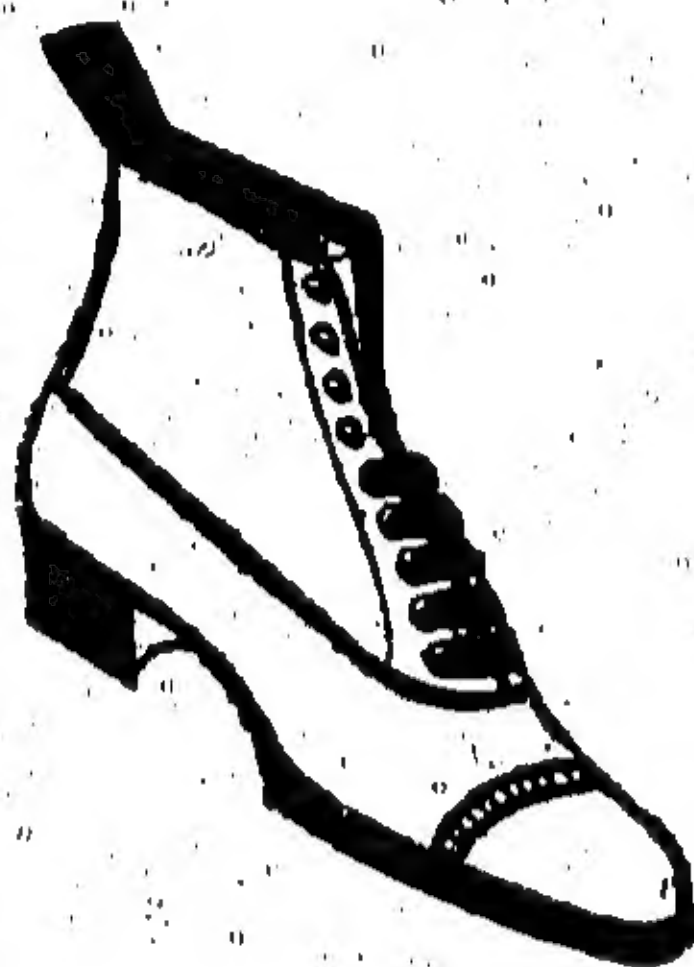
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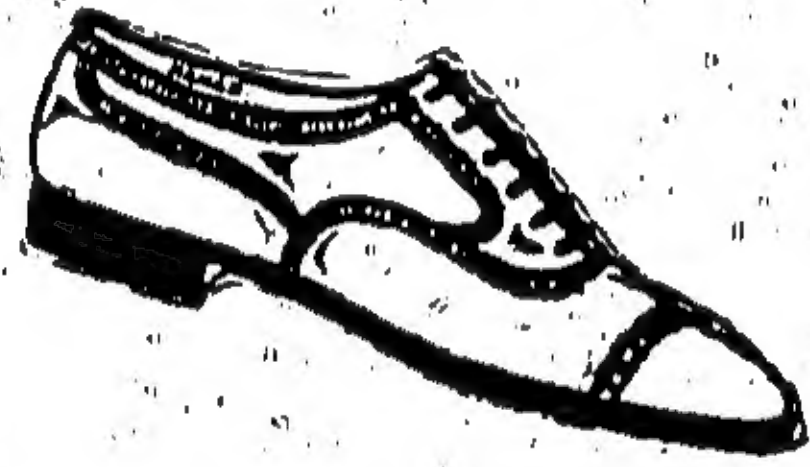
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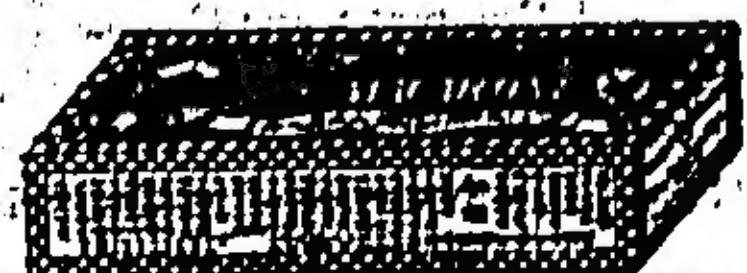
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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1.)

As a member of the Public Works Committee, I have gone exhaustively into this question of contractors' charges and I cannot persuade myself that the Government are able to get the best terms possible under the present system.

We were glad to hear that Your Excellency considers that it has become very desirable to open up new sites for residences in the Hill districts. We urge that the Government prepare surveys and publish development plans of building areas in the vicinity of present habitation centres, more especially at Kowloon, suitable for inexpensive and immediate development, forming the necessary levels and roads before such areas are applied for and taken up. The development plans should show definite reservations for the different communities with a view to determining the type of houses suitable to particular areas, stabilising values by preventing encroachment of a poorer class of property, concentration of and economy in water supply, drainage, lighting, scavenging, etc., suitable to the different classes of property, and the provision of modern sanitation with water supply from Government mains for all European dwellings. The plans should also show the areas divided up into building lots of dimensions suitable for individual enterprise, varying in size say from 1,000 to 20,000 square feet. It is thought this would be a more efficient way of meeting the housing problem than building flats—anyhow on the Kowloon Promontory, which will one day be among the most valuable sites in Hongkong. Housing accommodation is most urgently needed by those residents whose incomes vary from \$400 to \$700 monthly. For such incomes there should be provided houses in which a family can be brought up, and the monthly rent of these houses should vary from \$60 to \$120. I see no chance, under present conditions, of building such houses on the Bowen or Wanchai Gap Roads. The Government would save considerably, not less in expense than in trouble, by loaning at a low rate of interest to reputable residents in order to admit of their building their own houses, as is done in other countries and as was wisely suggested to this Council by the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird last year. So long as private persons can do better with contractors than the Government—and I believe most people will agree that under the present system they can—the Government, and the public will both be best served by a system of loans for building purposes to Government plans. The security would in every instance be a sound business proposition. Purchasers of all lots should be required to produce proof to the authorities of their intention to build to approved type within, say, two years of purchase. Overhead railway trams could bring residents from any distance and from the Ferry Wharf, thus efficiently and easily opening up the adjoining districts. It is by such methods that great cities of the Empire have been speedily built and the time is coming when similar developments in this Colony.

We appreciate that Your Excellency has not yet had time to make a personal inspection of the various portions of the Kowloon Peninsula, and I, therefore, mention one or two matters for the favour, in due course, of Your Excellency's consideration, as affecting this and future budgets. Swampy areas such as Kowloon-tong and Farm Lot 8 near Yau-mati Station to be filled in from the adjoining lands. These works will prove profitable undertakings for the Government, not to mention the general health of the community. The Mortuary at Yau-mati to be removed to some remote site. The Chinese brothels at the junction of Gascoigne and Nathan Roads to be removed. The Chinese latrines on Nathan Road—the best road we have in the Colony—be removed. Rearrangement of War Department land—and this applies as much in Hongkong as in Kowloon. I do not doubt that these and other urgent matters will be at once apparent to Your Excellency when visiting this district.

In the Harbour Department we hope it is intended to re-open the Peak Signal station, rightly closed down in consequence of the war, but which the shipping as well as the general community would now like to see restored to its former sphere of usefulness. We also hope that the Government will institute wireless position finders and/or diaphanous, as used in European and American waters with most satisfactory results, on Cape D'Aguiar and Gap Road. This matter, as affecting the China Coast, is to be brought before the Conference of Chambers of Commerce by the Hon. Mr. Dodwell to be held in a few days at Shanghai, and we should like to see this Crown Colony lead the way in this important matter affecting the safety of the travelling public.

As regards the continued reduction of revenue from the Opium Monopoly, it is probably not known to one elector or politician in ten thousand, and it might interest some of them to learn, that in spite of the various exchequers having been deprived of the legal revenue from this trade there is as much, and perhaps more, trade in opium, certainly more illegal trade, than ever before, and we read newspaper reports from reliable sources of whole districts in China under the cultivation of the poppy. Thus the revenues which the Government formerly

received so far as the imports of opium is concerned have been handed, multiplied ten and a hundred fold, to a vast community of smugglers, whose ramifications and organisation are little short of amazing. The substitute for the gradual suppression of the opium revenue is a serious matter affecting the continued prosperity of this Colony, and it would certainly appear that things will go from bad to worse, if the British Government continue to gradually relinquish the control of this trade.

It is hoped that Barker Road Hospital has been made permanently available for maternity cases, as originally intended. So long as it has refused these cases it has remained guilty of having obtained funds from the public under false pretences, since the Government has never denied that this was one of the main objects for this Hospital in the first instance.

I entirely agree with the hon. member for the Justices that we would all like to see the Defence Corps disbanded, reorganised and more in charge of men who have served their country with distinction at the Front. It would also be a move in the right direction if employers would insert a clause in agreements that young men coming out from Home to their service are expected to join the local Defence Corps.

I would respectfully draw your Excellency's attention to the present matched covering of Statue Wharf which detracts from what would otherwise be the most handsome landing-place in the Colony. It may be, however, that this matter is in abeyance pending the decision with regard to a victory War Memorial in the Colony.

I must especially endorse the Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak's remarks, particularly as regards the intended joining up of the Canton Railway with the Kowloon Line, and would add the completion of the Railway from Shuichow and Changsha. Sooner or later, the Canton Chinese officials must appreciate how much the present generation is losing by their failure to complete this work, which could be arranged to-morrow if approached in the proper spirit. Prosperity lies at the door of Kwangtung and Hunan for the taking.

In conclusion, while endorsing the congratulations of the hon. the senior unofficial member to Sir Henry May, the Hon. Mr. Severn and their fellow-workers, I would also tender to Your Excellency our congratulations on the lucid manner in which you laid this Budget before this Council after only a few days' residence among us, which augurs well for the continued prosperity of this Colony, to which H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, once happily referred in Hongkong as "one of the brightest jewels of the British Crown."

The Director of Public Works—I will endeavour as far as possible to reply to the various points raised by the unofficial members with regard to Public Works. The hon. senior unofficial member had referred to the fact that, in many cases, the estimates for the original cost of the works did not appear in this year's Budget. Hon. members must bear in mind that the work of the P.W.D. has been carried on under great difficulties during recent years. Work has been postponed. It has been impossible to increase the staff and, indeed, members of the staff have been taken off and sent home for active service. Works have, in consequence, been allowed to accumulate but now they are being brought forward and inserted in the estimates as rapidly as possible. It means, sir, that either the estimates for many of these works must be mere guesses, which is very inadvisable, or it means that they cannot appear in the estimates at all. Hon. members have heard the necessity of providing housing accommodation and, in a number of cases these estimates are concerned either directly, or indirectly, with the question of housing accommodation. Reference is made by the senior unofficial member to the items under Miscellaneous "Drainage" Works in connection with the mosquito nuisance. That is a matter which will doubtless be more easily dealt with by the Sanitary Department than by the Public Works Department. With regard to the question of housing, I would like to state that since 1914, 42 new quarters have been provided for subordinate officers and 2 additional quarters have been obtained by purchase, whilst flat on Causeway Road for married Police Officers to the number of nine, and over the new Magistracy for married Police Officers. Prior to 1914 there were some thirteen houses available for the subordinate staff and, with the figures I have mentioned, the total is 68. During the current year ten more quarters have been added, and four quarters have been made available in the old Berlin Mission building, making a total of fourteen. In next year's estimates provision has been made for 44 quarters, so that, taking the total of these figures, we see that 130 houses have been provided by the Government for its staff, the majority of them during recent years. I presume that hon. members do not intend to suggest that the Government should undertake the task of making provision for the housing of the general public. Turning to the remarks of the hon. member who represents the Justices, he referred to the omission to submit the programme of public works to the Public Works Committee. I would point out that the pro-

gramme comes before the whole of this Council and I can see but little advantage in referring it to the Public Works Committee. If, however, His Excellency directs that it shall be submitted the matter will be attended to in future years. The programme can only be submitted by direction of His Excellency. The hon. member mentioned the Praya East Reclamation scheme for which he said no provision had been made in the Estimates. That matter has still to go before the lot owners and to be agreed to by them generally. Terms have to be settled which the Government proposes to lay before them and when that has been done provision will be made for a reclamation scheme. I may point out that in past years Government has expended a considerable sum of money in connection with works undertaken in anticipation of carrying out the reclamation scheme and that money may be accepted as the Government's contribution toward the cost of carrying on the work, should it be undertaken during 1920. I have pointed out that the housing question has not been altogether omitted as the hon. member stated. He mentioned that the provision of \$150,000 for the tramway to Wanchai Gap and certain other items would not go one inch towards the solution of the housing question. That is a matter on which opinions may vary. There may be some better method of providing access to sites which would be suitable for the erection of dwellings, but the method now proposed has been considered one of the simplest and best. The hon. member suggested that all land matters should be dealt with by the Land Office. That is a question that has been very carefully considered before, and, having regard to the fact that very little can be done in the way of disposing of land without any of the schemes for laying out the area and making roads on proper levels, making provision for water and drainage, it has been decided that it is a matter which can be more effectively dealt with in this Colony by the Public Works. The hon. member enquired why better progress had not been made with the reconstruction of various piers. There again, sir, it is a question of an insufficient staff. To enable us to undertake any of this work, extensive borings had to be taken to ascertain the length of substantial piers which shall serve their purpose for many years, it is intended to be made, each one separately, and naturally this is a matter which takes considerable time, especially when you are dealing with piers of 50 and 70 feet in length. The hon. member asked that some indication might be given of the measures for overcoming the shortness of water supply in the Kowloon Peninsula. The principal item consists of laying a main 18 inches in diameter from the filter beds to the main point where the arterial system of distribution begins. That main will be more than twice the capacity of the existing main and there should therefore be a very substantial improvement in the supply of water obtained. From the point where that main ceases there will be other enlarged mains in other directions. The hon. member referred also to the release of military lands in regard to the Pinewood Battery. That is a matter which perhaps scarcely falls within my province, but I have little doubt that it will be possible to come to some satisfactory arrangement with regard to it with the military authorities, since the Pinewood Battery has been practically abandoned as a Battery. The hon. member who represented the Chamber of Commerce suggested that the Government might save very considerable sums by disposing of the services of contractors. With regard to that I would point out that a good many years ago the London County Council established a very full and complete Works Department. It was under the control of an Officer who received very much higher emoluments than the Director of Public Works in this Colony. It employed a staff and planned and everything that could be required. After running for a considerable number of years the conclusion arrived at was that the carrying out of the works of the City of London by this department was a failure and the Department was closed down. That experience has not been confined to the City of London alone, Sir, but has taken place in other places as well. As far as the proposal that smaller contractors may be assisted in larger works when they have shown themselves capable of doing work properly is concerned, that policy has been pursued during all the time that I have been at the head of the Department. The hon. member referred to the publication of development plans in Kowloon and suggested the showing of building lots and other details to enable people to take up land. Well, Sir, if Kowloon was one of those districts where the land is all of ordinary type it would be a very simple matter. Where the land is comparatively flat development plans are in existence, but when you come to deal with the rough and uneven hills of which practically all Kowloon consists the task of preparing plans which would be of use is one which would require a large staff to undertake. The hon. member referred also to the possibility of establishing over-head railways trams to bring people to the ferries. For that you must prepare your roads to carry your trams. It would be useless to establish such trams without such preparations as they would result simply in breaking up the roads and rendering them unfit either for the trams themselves or other traffic. To enable that to be done a very large expenditure must be faced and it is very questionable whether the general lay-out of Kowloon does not lend itself better to

trams with rails. The hon. member suggested filling in swampy areas in Kowloon, but if he refers to the estimates I think he will find such provision has already been made. Item 86 provides \$50,000 and item 57 provides \$30,000 for these purposes. This work it is proposed to carry out, or to commence, during the following year. With regard to the removal of Chinese latrines on Nathan Road, one is due to be removed immediately and the removal of the other—I think there are only two—will be doubtless considered later. I think that these are the only points mentioned which require any reply from me.

THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS—In reply to the remarks made about the Defence Corps, it will be recollected that the present Ordinance expires six months after the declaration of peace. With regard to the work required, all that the men over 40 are now asked to do is a simple course in musketry. These number about 250, and on arrival of the regular battalion that is expected in about one month's time, I will consider what further steps can be taken.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER—The hon. senior unofficial member mentioned three points in regard to assessment taxes. The first point was that some people pay bigger taxes in proportion to the rent, another was the increase in assessment taxes and a third that some landlords had raised rents on account of the increase in the assessed taxes. These taxes were fixed under the Rating Ordinance, being a certain percentage of the rateable value, which value was calculated on the rent that might reasonably be obtained from that property. There were some cases where leases were still in force and there were some cases where the landlord did not charge as much rent as he might and perhaps the Assessor had assessed the property at a greater rental than was actually paid. Under the Ordinance twenty-one days' notice was given of any increased assessment during which claims for abatement might be made. So far as I am aware, there have been very few. With regard to the increase of assessment taxes, there are a considerable number of new houses and as every one is well aware, rents are going up. The increased assessment only worked out at slightly over one half per cent. on the rateable value. If rents had been increased only by one half per cent. there would have been no such discussion on the housing question. With regard to money changer's licenses and the export of coins, the conditions have improved and the question may now be reconsidered.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—I wish to thank the senior unofficial member and the member who represents the Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of Sir Henry May for the kind remarks they made concerning him, and also on my own behalf for the kind reference to the time during which I have administered the Colony. In that connection I would say that if it had not been for the very loyal support I had from my colleagues and especially from Mr. Fletcher, who was acting as Colonial Secretary, I do not think that I could have carried on anything like the same manner. The senior unofficial member referred to the fact that the number of licenses to hawkers is still under consideration and I hope arrangements will be made to continue that service. With regard to hawkers' licenses there are two points—one the number of licenses to be issued, the other how to deal with unlicensed hawkers who, in many cases, are small Chinese boys. The number of licenses is not strictly limited, but the hon. member, and I think those who are supporting him, must see that if the number goes beyond a certain limit the streets would become practically impassable and the whole administration of the Police work of the city would be hampered to an extent which I am sure he and his colleagues would not desire. As regards the punishment of juvenile offenders generally and hawkers in particular, the Government has under consideration some better method of dealing with them. It is a difficult matter, but of course the serious responsibility and punishment of a parent or guardian is a point that cannot be considered. The Government is certainly in favour of cheap ferry services and its effort to get fares reduced on the services started this year was, I regret to say, not successful. The term of the present concession, however, is, as hon. members are aware, a quite short one, and during the period remaining the whole question will be thoroughly reconsidered. As regards the opium revenue and the decrease to which reference has been made, you must remember that the figure of seven and a half million dollars which appears in this year's estimates will not be reached and, therefore, it is not correct to say that there is an anticipated reduction of a million and a half dollars. It is quite proper and in accord with the Government's policy that there should be a reduction. In regulating the preparation and sale of opium and increasing the price, it is obvious that some reduction must take place in the consumption. As regards expenditure, the cost of packing and preparing—that is the general factory expenses—are the same, because the wages have increased. The same staff is required for handling the slightly decreased quantity of chests at the present time. I am not in a position to say that the increase of pawn broker's licenses increases the amount of gambling. I see the argument that if there are greater facilities for pawning goods there is more money with which to gamble, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the subject either to support or to oppose the remarks of the hon. member. As for prison industries there

has been an increase in the price of materials and consequently there is a smaller revenue. With reference to the large expenditure on the Canton and Kowloon Railway, we closed the Capital Account in 1913 at a figure of over fifteen million dollars, so that now we have to charge capital expenditure to the ordinary expenditure of the railway. We decided not to increase the capital and therefore we have to show all expenditure in the estimates. The question of providing launches and general assistance in the harbour in typhoon weather has been referred to a Committee who are going to consider how the subject can best be dealt with. I hope that when the next typhoon season comes round we shall have some arrangement which will be in working order in sudden emergencies. Regarding the Department of Imports and Exports the question of permits now in existence and which, as I said last year, are a war measure, will of course have to be reconsidered. But hon. members must remember that the Government has now instituted certain statistics of trade which were acknowledged to be of great use, and it is impossible for these statistics to be in any degree accurate and satisfactory unless we have some method of checking the imports and exports of the Colony. With regard to the searching of passengers, sheds have been provided as were asked and it may be possible now to have more European supervision. The question of the Government taking over time washing will be considered. As we did not know that the hon. member was going to raise the point we have not made any enquiries as to the possibility of the Government doing it, but we are glad to hear that hon. members are of the opinion that the Government can do this work at any rate better than private individuals. The question of vernacular education has been referred to. As I have said before the Government wishes to give every possible assistance for providing proper buildings and it is going carefully into the question of the best place for vernacular schools. A large sum of money has been contributed indirectly by the Chinese. This should be taken into consideration by the hon. member opposite who said that he thought the Chinese should subscribe towards this work. They have subscribed in an indirect manner under the local shipping control scheme and their contributions may be made available for providing this particular form of education. The Government recognises the importance of the subject in every way and will deal with it at the earliest possible moment. I do not think I need refer again to the commercial wireless station. It is not a subject in which the Government can do anything more and I cannot say whether there are any prospects of such a station being erected. It would be an Imperial question and I can say nothing more on the subject. The question of providing large recreation grounds comes next. I think the Hon. Senior Unofficial member spoke of golf links. This Colony is not a very suitable one for reserving such large areas as are required for golf links but I have an idea on the subject of recreation grounds. A good deal of money will be required but I am sure the community will not be backward in the matter. I cannot say anything more definite but I recognise that there is an increased demand for recreation grounds which will have to be met. There is no objection on the part of the Government to all unofficial members being placed on the Public Works Committee. As regards the rice question, perhaps I ought to say something on that. The hon. unofficial member was good enough to say that the action taken by the Government prevented certain things—riots—and had a steady influence on the community which it prevented from being exploited. It also had what I consider a far greater effect and that was it maintained the reputation of this Colony as a free entrepot of trade. The rice was not suddenly seized and export prohibited thereby causing large contracts to be broken and general confidence to be shaken. One thing the Government tries to do here is not to disturb the confidence people have in this place as a free entrepot of trade. Confidence is a very delicate plant and once disturbed it is very difficult to get it to grow again. That I consider in the rice question the most important object we had to deal with and I hope we achieved it. Referring to the question raised over interpreters for the Judicial and Legal departments, it is a very difficult thing to get good English interpreters. We are trying to devise a scheme whereby it may be possible. I think the member who represents the Justices of the Peace must know himself how difficult it has been to get interpreters in the past, and how very rare is a good English interpreter in the Chinese language. You will have to make it worth while for a good man to embark upon it as a career. Provision has been made for two Sanitary inspectors in the estimate when four were asked for. One of these inspectors had

been put in in order to relieve another inspector who had gone on leave. The policy of providing inspectors for relief purposes is not one that the Government has ever encouraged and it is not thought desirable to depart from that policy by appointing additional persons for whom there is no definite work. The second inspector was required for Quarry Bay but the Government thought it desirable to carry on the existing arrangements. The Peak Signal Station is to be maintained. It has been in existence for a great many years. It is one of the things people first see on approaching Hong Kong. If for no other reason than a sentimental one it was thought desirable to maintain it. It has been decided not to alter the present method of signalling, as the suggestion for the installation of diaphones at Waglan and Gap rock had been found impracticable as apart from the expense which was considerable the necessary power was not available. We bought a house recently adjoining the Victoria Hospital which may either be used itself or may be used as Sisters' quarters and thus release the present quarters for a maternity ward. The matter will be considered as soon as the Principal Civil Medical Officer returns to the Colony. It is quite possible therefore that the original intention of having a maternity ward will before long be realised. Referring to the question of housing I would like to say that the plan put before the Council a short time ago of erecting flats and a hotel in Kowloon has been very carefully considered with the best expert advice, and opinions from many people living in the Kowloon Peninsula have been taken to ascertain whether the scheme was the best we could carry into effect. The result has been that it is proposed to go on with the hotel for which there is a very great demand. It is essential for the large number of tourists and others who constantly come to the Colony and for people who do not object to a hotel as a permanent residence. The site is the best, we could have in connection with the shipping and it is proposed to proceed with this part of the plan. As regards the flats it is probable that that part of the scheme will be dropped and in place of it sums will be loaned by the Government at a fairly low rate of interest to Companies and others who are prepared to erect dwelling houses of a good type and subject to such conditions as will obviate the possibility of exorbitant rents being charged. That policy to some extent has been approved by the Secretary of State and it is proposed to proceed with it at once. The question of the provision of sites for better class houses in Victoria is certainly met by the proposed construction of a tram at Wanchai Gap. The number of sites in the best part of the Hill district undeveloped is considerable and I have great hopes myself of seeing in a comparatively short time a very large number of houses on the slopes of Mount Cameron which would have been there many years ago if there had been any means of getting there. The Government will continue to do its utmost to provide further sites for building and in connection with the advance of money such provision is essential.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Honourable gentlemen, I think the points of detail raised by the various hon. members have been fairly fully dealt with. There are one or two points, however, on which I may say a few words. The senior Chinese member referred to the question of the protection in China of Hongkong Registered Companies. That is a matter which I would rather not discuss myself, but it is a side issue of which I am sure the hon. member will agree with me that it is a matter of considerable international importance and perhaps the less said about it the better. Another matter of international bearing was that relating to revenue from opium. The considerable reduction has already been referred to by my friend the Colonial Secretary. I do not know whether hon. members have read the somewhat voluminous document known as the Peace Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations, but if they have they will find somewhere in the early paragraphs a reference to the opium traffic which appears to imply that one of the results of the establishment of a League of Nations will be a determined effort to suppress the opium trade, and one may imagine that with the new power behind it this effort will be more effective than the efforts of the past. We must, therefore, reconcile ourselves to doing without the revenue from opium. It is possible that the revenue will go to other pockets but that is a matter which we must leave the League of Nations to consider for itself. My point is that the reduction which occurs this year must be regarded as foreshadowing an even greater reduction in future years. Referring to prison industries, I spent some happy hours going over the prison a short time ago and the first thing that struck me was the large amount of entirely useless labour being done. The difficulty, of course, is that there is not sufficient room in the prison, as situated at present, to develop prison industries. There is only one way to deal with this situation and that is the prison must be shifted out of Victoria. It will be a costly business, but it is clearly impossible to increase the accommodation on the present site and the population of the prison, unfortunately, shows no sign of diminishing. When adopting that course

I trust we shall be able to make arrangements for a large extension of prison industries so that a man's term of imprisonment may not be entirely wasted but will assist him to earn an honest livelihood when he comes out if he wishes to do so. With regard to the Kowloon Railway and its linking up with the Hankow line, I think everyone inside the Government, or out of it, fully sees the importance of this connection, and we have lost no opportunity of pressing the matter; but as the hon. member is aware the state of affairs in China, and in Kwangtung in particular, has not been such as to make it extremely easy to get anything done in the near future. We have not lost sight of the matter and we shall do all we can to get this extension made.

The hon. member went on to speak of a trivial point, which mostly concerns myself, of the payment of rent for furniture in Government House. I must say I do not agree with the hon. member in his views. I do not object to having to pay that rent and there is certainly an advantage from the point of view of the Colony that the Governor does pay rent. If I was not required to do so I should probably be much more extravagant than I am in the provision of furniture, especially if I could be provided with everything I desired. The same remark applies to much the same extent to other furniture in Government bungalows. The amount at present is small but it might be larger in the future. If the members of the service shared my views they would see that heavy necessary furniture should be provided in Government quarters. It is a matter on which a difference of opinion exists especially in the case of married officers whose wives take great objection to certain types of furniture provided. I may say at once I am not referring to this Colony. The hon. member, who spoke next referred to the important question of salaries. That matter is not before the Council and I do not propose to deal with it in detail except to say that I rather imagine a certain delay is due to the fact that I felt it necessary to go home on leave before taking up my present appointment, and the Secretary of State, for reasons of his own, thought it advisable to keep the recommendations of the Commission until I had had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with them. The hon. member spoke as if this mean sort of swindle of duty pay was particular to this Colony and expressed a desire to know the name of the gentleman who originally introduced it.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—No.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Oh, well I misunderstood the hon. member. Duty pay has been in existence for many years in other Colonies. I rather think if anyone is responsible for its adoption when originally introduced somewhere, I believe in West Africa, it is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and I do not think it will be urged that he is open to the criticisms of the hon. member. Who suggested the application of it to this Colony, I know, but I will reserve my information. It is to my mind not entirely unworthy to say that a man should receive more money when doing his work than when he is not. I think these are all the details which strike me at the moment. There is one point of procedure to which I should like to refer. Several hon. members have pressed that the estimates should be referred to the Public Works Committee. I am somewhat surprised at the manner in which the Council approaches the estimates in this Colony. The estimates for which I have been personally responsible for the last seven years were always examined with great care almost item by item by the Finance Committee of the Council which consisted of myself and two other officials and the whole of the unofficial members of the Council. This body examined the estimates sometimes before the first reading and sometimes, and more usually after, the second reading, and then they were referred to a selected committee for consideration. This is the course I expected to find followed. If it is the wish of hon. members that it should be followed in this Colony, it is in accordance with my desire. I warn hon. members that it entails a considerable amount of work. For instance the last estimates I dealt with in 1917 entailed a sitting through-out the whole of the August, two weeks which made me the most unpopular man in Ceylon. It meant six or seven hours solid work for five days. Hon. members would be well advised to consider carefully before committing themselves to such a course. They should consider among themselves and if they conclude that this course should be followed, they might commission one of their number to communicate with me. That will be the best plan. I hope to fall in with their wishes, to the extent practicable.

The Bill was then read a second time. Council went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through committee without amendment and, on Council resuming,

The Colonial Secretary moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER.

At Happy Valley, to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. The following have been selected for Kowloon:—J. P. Robinson, C. J. Stapleton, J. V. Braga, E. L. Braga, D. M. Goodall, B. D. Evans, A. de Sousa, R. Pestonji, H. H. Taylor, H. Overy, and F. W. A. Wilkie.

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned team will represent the Civil Service C.C. in a friendly match against the University on the University ground, to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—R. P. Hutcheson, A. E. Wood, Dr. Smalkey, H. E. Strange, H. G. Piercy, B. W. Brindbury, R. C. Wicheell, A. K. MacKenzie, W. Syme Thompson, W. H. Edmonds, and H. Kelly.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE v. K.C.C. "A" XI.

A friendly match will be played between Queen's College and K.C.C. "A" team on the latter's ground, to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. Teams:—

Queen's College:—A. A. Rumjahn (capt.), Key Wai-lam, Fat Lik-chai, S. A. E. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. H. Ismail, Ip Kan, S. Abbas, J. S. Curran, and D. Laing. K.C.C. "A":—E. J. Edwards, L. E. S. Hodge, L. J. Blackburn, D. Blenkinsop, J. M. Jack, F. Lobel, G. F. Caville, N. L. H. Raitton, F. W. Richmond, W. T. Elson, and D. J. Purves.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC.

The following will represent the Hongkong Club in their opening League game with South Athletic on the Club ground to-morrow, kick-off at 4.30 p.m.:—G. Rodger, J. MacCubbin and F. Black; MacPhail, J. Stewart and M. L. Raitton; "Meridith," B. Pasco, D. Reichelman, E. M. McTavish (capt.) and J. Rodger. Reserve:—E. Riis.

I.R.C. v. R.G.A. (R.).

The following will represent the I.R.C. in the League match against the R.G.A. (R.) on the Military ground, to-morrow (kick-off, 3 p.m.):—A. O. Madar, A. Salim, and B. S. Hyder; M. S. Hartman, S. A. Ismail, and N. Rumjahn; G. A. Hyder, A. Rahman, A. L. Andree, S. Rumjahn, and A. D. Hassan. Reserves: U. Rumjahn and C. G. Markar.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE v. HONGKONG UNITED.

The following will represent St. Joseph's College in their second division League match with the Hongkong United F.C. to-morrow, on the Navy ground at 3 p.m. sharp:—Mario Silva, D. Urquhart and E. Cordeiro; A. Urquhart, S. A. Ismail and F. Pinna; A. Osmund, T. Ohtsuka, E. Ali, Moosdeen (captain), A. Ismail and A. Rahman.

TO-MORROW'S M.C.I. ENTERTAINMENT.

The variety entertainment to be given to-morrow evening, at the Theatre Royal, in aid of the funds of the Mastering Children's League, deserves every support. A bright and enjoyable two hours' diversion is assured. Amongst the amateurs who have promised their help are Lieut.-Col. Crose, who contributes a song at the piano; and Mrs. Maurice Minney, a lady well-known in amateur theatrical circles in Calcutta, who is at present in the Colony on route for home. The Misses Weatherly, who will present the potted revuette, "Chin-Chin Hongkong," will have the assistance of Master Ronald Bentley, who proved such an amusing comedian as "Widow Twankey" in "Aladdin" when it was performed recently by the Naval Yard children. Master Bentley will appear in the role of a Chinese servant-boy, and his potting English will provide much of the humor in the dialogue. An alphabet of Hongkong, with shrewd topical thrusts, and a tuncful duet relating to a ride on the Peak Tramway are other attractions. This will be the last appearance in Hongkong of the "Prize Packets," who leave for Australia on Monday by the a.s. *St. Albans*.

VANITY FAIR.

All good things have an end, and the season of Vanity Fair, which has been delighting us all during the past few days, is no exception. To-night's performance will conclude the series of "editions" to which Edgar Warwick has been treating us. The occasion will be made a special one, and a pot-pourri of all the numbers which have proved most successful during the season will be staged. There are many numbers that have been asked for, and in order to comply as nearly as possible with general requests, the bill is being made up mostly by the audience. Requests will be received as late as nine o'clock. There will, however, be some entirely fresh items included in the programme.

The last appearance here of this popular company will doubtless draw another bumper house, and those who do not wish to be disappointed will be well advised to arrange for their seats with as little delay as possible. The plan is at Montreux's.

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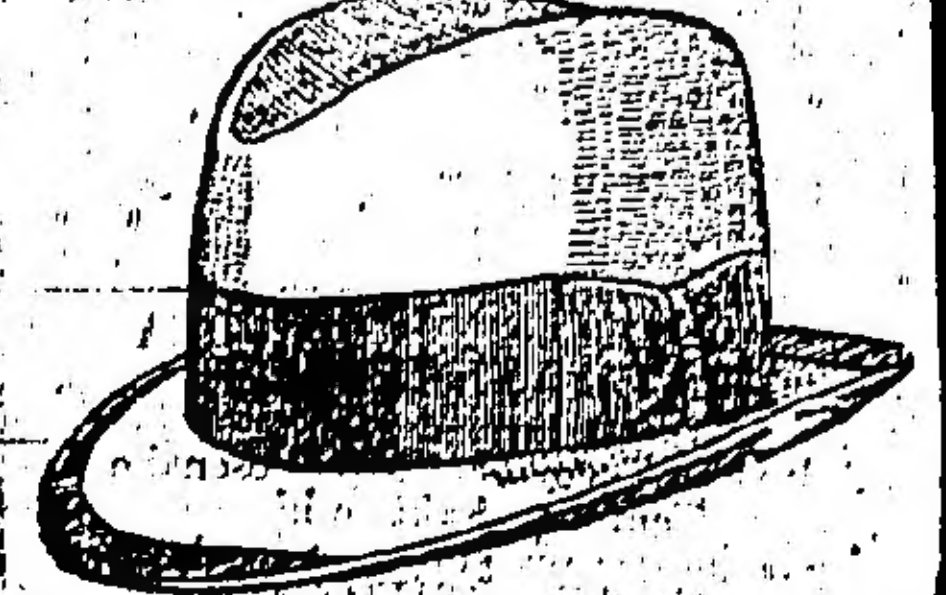
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ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the First Championship Event for RACING YACHTS has been fixed for NOVEMBER 8th and the First Event for CRUISERS on the afternoon of NOVEMBER 18th.

Fixtures for the remainder of 1919 will be circulated to members in due course.

H. S. ROUSE,
(Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee).
Hongkong, October 30th, 1919. [1459]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of LIQUORS and REFRESHMENTS at the Terminal Stations, at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all trains on the above Railway.

It is hereby notified that SEALED TENDERS which should be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
WEN TEE CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section.
Kowloon, October 31st, 1919. [1460]

G. B.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$500,000 currency in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on November 3rd, 1919.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on November 4th, 1919.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Arms 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, October 31st, 1919. [1461]

G. B.

SALE BY TENDER OF

H.M.S. "WHITING" and H.M. TORPEDO BOATS 035, 036, 037 and 038.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named Torpedo Craft with Engines and Boilers and Various auxiliary machinery and fittings on board. The vessels will be sold for breaking up only.

Particulars of the Ships, Conditions of Sale, Forms of Tender and Permits to inspect the Ships, may be obtained on application to the undersigned. A deposit is required before forms of tender can be issued.

The vessels will be sold separately, and intending Tenderers may quote for all or any of the vessels.

The vessels will be on view in the Naval Canton, Kowloon, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. from 30th October to 6th November inclusive (Sunday excepted) and Tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon on the 10th NOVEMBER.

NAVAL STORE OFFICER,
Hongkong, October 25th, 1919. [1448]

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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
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G. B.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons, with the exception of a person of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, September, 21st, 1919. [1460]

PUBLIC AUCTION

By Order of the Mortgagees

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY,

the 31st day November, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"

1081 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board.

IN ONE LOT
This ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions namely, Length 243 feet, Breadth 33 feet 6 inches, and Depth 18 feet, 8 inches, and her speed is about 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspections of the vessel please apply to—

Messrs. KUNG YUEN,
123, Wing Lok Street,
Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors
or
to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer. [1463]

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 132, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1633

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, commencing at 2.45 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, October 24th, 1919. [1441]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded of the HALF-YEARLY MEETING called for on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at 12.30 P.M. at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

G. W. GREGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, October 17th, 1919. [1409]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, North Point, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1919, at 5.45 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on October 10th, 1919.

A Launch for the convenience of Members will leave Queen's Statue Wharf at 5.15 P.M.

By Order,
R. E. MACDOUGALL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, October 31st, 1919. [1418]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1919, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of October, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated this 31st day of October, 1919.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1460]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Building, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on FRIDAY, the 7th day of November, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:

1. That the fusion of the interests of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, (in this and the following Resolutions referred to as "the Society") and the North China Insurance Company Limited (in this and the following Resolutions referred to as "the Company") be approved of and agreed to on the basis following:—

(a) That shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10—each whereof 2s—per share shall be credited as paid up be allotted to the shareholders of the Company in exchange for the shares of the Company in the ratio of one and a half shares of the Society for each one share of the Company.

(b) That the Society in addition make payment to the shareholders of the Company of the sum of £5. (Five pounds) Sterling in cash for each one share in the Company held by such shareholders exchanging their shares in manner as upon the basis mentioned in clause (a) above.

2. That for the purpose of carrying into effect Resolution No. 1 (a) above, the Society do issue 15,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each (whereof the sum of 24 per share is credited as paid up) out of its unissued capital of 104,000.

3. That the 15,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 2 above and when issued to rank for dividend and in all respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary shares of the Society and that the balance (if any) of such 15,000 shares be dealt with in such manner as the Board of Directors of the Society shall think most beneficial to the Society.

Dated this Twenty Fifth day of October, 1919.

C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager. [1438]

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FINEST
OLD BROWN
LIQUEUR
BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD

SPECIALY SELECTED FOR

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618

MARRIAGE

CAREY-YENNER—At H.B.M. Consulate General, Shanghai, on October 25th, and at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. A. J. Walker, Stuart CLUTTERBUCK CAREY, second son of the late Adolphus John Carey, and Mrs. Carey, of Guernsey, Channel Islands, and Bath, England, to SYLVIA AMY, eldest daughter of the late Ernest Milne and Mrs. Milne, of Westbridge, England.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 31ST, 1919.

THE COLONY'S MOST URGENT NEED.

The debate on the Budget yesterday was extremely interesting and must have convinced H.E. the Governor of the value of the knowledge and ability which are brought to bear upon local questions by the unofficial members of Council. The discussion ranged over so many subjects that it is impossible to deal with them in the compass of one article, and we shall, therefore, content ourselves with referring to the Housing Problem, which is admittedly the most urgent of the many questions confronting the Administration. The omission of any direct allusion to this from the Governor's speech in presenting the Supply Bill was the more remarkable in view of the proposals which were adumbrated by his predecessor in office some months back. The explanation, no doubt, is the inevitable delay that occurs in referring matters to the Colonial Office for approval, although the resolution passed by a public meeting at the Theatre Royal a year ago should have convinced Downing Street of the need for action. While the opening up of new building sites by providing means of access to them is the first step towards improvement, the past neglect of the Government in this direction has brought matters to such a pass that some more heroic measure is required to cope with the situation. Judging by the rumours in circulation as to the prices asked by contractors for building residences on the Peak for the senior Civil Servants, it appears hopeless for the Government to attempt to erect houses for the public at a price which would allow of reasonable rentals, unless the suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR is adopted for the creation of a Building Department. If anybody can break the "contractors' ring" it is surely the Government. The Hon. Director of Public Works, however, is not sanguine of success. It appears rather a humiliating confession to make. Mr. CHATHAM points to the experience of the London County Council and other public bodies unnamed as a warning. It is a good many years now since we were in close touch with the proceedings of the London County Council and of some of the "Progressive" Boroughs in the Metropolis, so that we will not venture off-hand to contest his view of the results of "direct employment," but we would remind him that municipal matters are run on political lines in London and it is the business of each party to discredit the actions of its opponents. The "direct employment" system, like the municipalisation of the tramways, was introduced by the Progressives, and was condemned by the Moderates. The argument on the one side was that the comfort and convenience of the public should be the paramount consideration, while the criticism offered by the other side was that private enterprise showed greater profits. We require something more, therefore, than the mere fact that when the Moderates came into power they reversed the policy of their predecessors in regard to municipal building to convince us that the system was a failure, or that it must of necessity prove a failure wherever it may be tried. If it were and if it must be, that is surely a serious reflection upon municipal management. The London County Council's experiment, if not a financial success may, nevertheless, have served a useful purpose and proved indirectly profitable by teaching contractors a lesson. However, if the local Government is content to adopt a non-committal attitude in this matter, there are still other directions in which it can be of service. If, in addition to opening up new sites and providing cheap and easy means of communication to facilitate the distribution of the population, the Government will advance money on mortgage to those desirous of possessing a house of their own the present difficulty will be in a fair way to solution. An impetus will be given to building that is now lacking owing to the absence of anything in the nature of a Building Society to enable the man of small means to become his own landlord, the present congestion will be relieved, and rentals, if not actually reduced, will be arrested in their upward flight. This is a far more simple and effective way of meeting the situation than by attempting to control rentals by legislation, which, in view of the elaborate system of "farming" that obtains amongst the class most in need of protection, it would be almost, if not quite, impossible to put into operation. We cannot expect property-owners to be more altruistic than any other class. They invest their money in land and bricks and mortar in order to make a profit upon it, but it is the duty of the Government to ensure that, as far as lies in their power, the law of supply and demand does not lead to the detriment of the community and to the benefit of the fortunate few. The problem must be attacked at the root; clipping the branches will not suffice. We urged a long time ago that in future the Government should follow the example, set elsewhere, of town-planning, and are glad to observe that Mr. PARR favours this policy. It would obviously be to the benefit of the community if the plans of projected developments were published, showing definite reservations for the different sections of the population with a view to determining the type of houses suitable to each particular area and enabling public services to be provided economically. In the meantime we are inclined to agree with the Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAN that the Government should hesitate to add to the burdens of the unfortunate tenant by increasing assessments to keep pace with inflated rentals. The higher the cost of living the higher the cost of labour and materials, and the more difficult it becomes to break the vicious circle. Similarly, we regard as foolish the policy of the Government in raising the price of building land in the suburban districts as soon as there is a tendency on the part of any class of the community to migrate thither. By such means enterprise is checked, the Treasury—and in some cases, also, the Railway—is robbed of revenue, and the conditions which we all deplore are perpetuated.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Ritter returned to the Colony yesterday, by the *Yankin*.

One case (one death) of gastro-enteritis and one case (one death) of enteric fever, were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The raffle for a goose, arranged by Mrs. Frost, in aid of a destitute family in Aberdeen, Scotland, was won by ticket No. 36.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 18th, amounted to 82,143 tons and the sales to 83,047 tons.

Dr. Scholz, an eye-specialist, who has been engaged by the Philippine Government, arrived here by the s.s. *Yankin* and is leaving for Manila by the s.s. *Lanny Sang* to-day.

By kind permission of Capt. R. G. H. Henderson, C.B., and Officers, the band of H.M.S. *Hawkins* will play at the Gymkhana to-morrow. Including the bandmaster, there are 24 musicians.

Mr. M. B. Lendrum, for some years with the Koba staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who has been serving with the British forces during the war, has rejoined the staff of the Bank at Yokohama.

The Municipal Cup competition in connection with the annual rifle meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has been won by Cpl. Mayne, "B" Co., British, with a score of 141. Sergt. Lambert, "B" Co., British, came next with three points less.

Amongst those who left the Colony yesterday, on the *Empress of Russia* were the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mrs. Dodwell, Sir Paul Chater, Sir Ellis Radcliffe, Mr. E. Nightingale, Mr. P. H. Cobb, Mr. C. Thorne, and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Featherstone.

The Hon. Mr. T. Sammons, U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai, who is being transferred to Melbourne, Australia, has been presented with a massive silver-box by the Students' Union and Shanghai Commercial Federation, and with a hand some inscribed silver cup by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

At the Kowloon Cricket Club, on Tuesday evening, Mr. J. Hyde, captain of the Gold Section, on behalf of the members, presented Mr. A. Morrison, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, with a gold wrist watch on the occasion of his departure for Home on long leave and as a souvenir of his three years' association with the Club.

The marriage arranged between Commander Frederic Bennett, R.N., of H.M.S. *Hawkins*, son of Sir Courtenay Bennett (late H.B.M. Consul-General at New York) and Lady Bennett, and Mary, elder daughter of the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Hannen, of The Hall, West Farleigh, Kent, took place at St. John's Cathedral at 2.30 p.m. to-day.

Mr. C. Thorne left yesterday morning on the *Empress of Russia* for Home. Though not able to move without crutches, Mr. Thorne hopes to be able to be better by the time Vancouver is reached, in which case he will spend some time in the States, getting to England in time to winter in Switzerland. Many friends saw him off, including his successor in the Customs Service, Mr. Russell.

THE NEW REGIMENT FOR HONGKONG.

LEFT ENGLAND ON OCTOBER 18TH.

Telegraphic information has been received at Military Headquarters from the War Office that the 2nd. Bn. Wilts Regiment embarked in England for Hongkong on the s.s. *Truxton Monte* on October 18th. There are on board 3 married and 16 unmarried officers, and 29 families of other ranks, in addition to the unmarried rank and file.

REJUVENATION.

According to the alleged discoveries of Dr. Drvoronoff it is now possible to graft certain intestinal glands from young and healthy animals into elderly patients, whereby the patients' youth may be restored. So far the patients have been animals, and it is stated that old goats have been rejuvenated. The *Japan Chronicle*, commenting upon this, remarks, "There are doubtless a good many elderly savans who would like to be rejuvenated in a similar manner."

CABLES:

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE TREATY.
REVISED RESERVATIONS
ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, October 29th.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in spite of the opposition of the Democrat leaders, adopted the revised reservations to the Peace Treaty relating to Article Ten, the Monroe doctrine, and withdrawal from the League.

It also adopted the preamble to the reservations providing that the Treaty will not become effective until three of the other Allies have agreed to the Senate's reservations.

EARLIER CABLES

SENATE DISCUSSES
RATIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, October 29th.

In the Senate, Mr. McPherson, a member of the "mild reservation group of Republicans" introduced a number of "compromise" reservations to the Peace Treaty, dealing with withdrawal from the League, the application of Article Ten, the Monroe Doctrine, Shantung and inequality in voting strength in the League Assembly.

Mr. Jones proposed that the Senate should attach a paragraph to the ratification of the Treaty providing that the United States would withdraw from the League in two years unless certain conditions were fulfilled, including the restoration of Shantung to China.

RATIFICATION ON NOVEMBER 1ST.

PARIS, October 29th.

According to the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*, the Treaty of Versailles will be ratified on November 1st.

A meeting of the Council of the League of Nations will be held within ten days after that date.

FRENCH SCHOOL OF WAR.
FOREIGN APPLICATIONS FOR
TUITION.

PARIS, October 29th.

Six hundred officers are asking permission to follow the current course in the French higher school of war. They represent 22 nations.

MEXICO.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN
CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

Bandits have kidnapped the United States Consul agent Jenkins at Pueblo, Mexico, holding him for \$150,000 ransom.

SCENE IN N.S.W. PARLIAMENT
CULMINATION OF AN ALL-NIGHT
SITTING.

Plenty of diversion was afforded members of the State Parliament at Sydney about 3 a.m. on September 19th, after an all-night sitting on the Estimates. It culminated in a scene which was reminiscent of the old days of forcible politics, maintaining the best traditions of the New South Wales Parliament for riotous behaviour. Mr. Holman was in the country, and the Treasurer was in charge.

The House had been in an exceedingly bad mood when it became known that it was the intention of the Government to sit all night. And this feeling was accentuated after midnight, when the Treasurer began to apply the closure. The first hint of real trouble came shortly after 2 a.m., when the Opposition whip (Mr. Lang) remarked to the Treasurer that he would slap his face. This was an undertone across the table. Four after four the Labour members angrily fought the votes. At times the debate became dreadfully weary. Then the dying ill-feeling would be fanned into flame again. The Opposition had the bell sounded frequently in order to bring Government members into the chamber. "We can stand it," joyfully cried a Labour supporter, "go on; we'll see it through." The Government members, however, were for the most part wide awake within the precincts, and just dozed in when wanted.

The climax came between 7.30 and 8 a.m. when Mr. Lang had the floor. The closure on him was moved by Mr. Hall. In taking the division as the parties changed from their benches, Mr. Lang pushed Mr. Hall. Immediately there was a melee, and blows were exchanged. Mr. Watkins, the Government whip, came to Mr. Hall's aid. This drew Mr. Stuart Robertson to Mr. Lang's rescue, and others became mixed up in the riot. Mr. James held back Mr. Lang, and another Government member placed hands on Mr. Stuart Robertson amid a scene of general disorder and shouting. It did not last long, however, and no blood was spilt. It was an object lesson of the effect of an all-night sitting on the temperaments of men usually regarded as placid individuals.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

THE NEW STRAITS GOVERNOR.

SINGAPORE, October 29th.

The new Governor of Malaya leaves Home for Singapore on December 19th.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

LONDON, October 29th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Major Entwistle, in regard to China not signing the Peace Treaty, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth quoted the statement of the President of the Chinese Republic on September 15th, namely, that China had not signed owing to dissatisfaction over the Shantung clause.

REPATRIATION OF CHINESE
LABOURERS.

HONGKONG, October 29th.

Four thousand Chinese, who are being repatriated, embarked on the steamer *Formosa*.

LUK INTERVIEWED IN ROME.

ROME, October 29th.

Luk Tsung-tung, in an interview, said, regarding Shantung: "China has unshakable confidence in the final decision according to those principles of justice which must ensure all countries full satisfaction of their legitimate national aspirations."

He announced that he had arranged with Signor Tittoni, in Paris, the institution of a direct line of navigation between Trieste and Tientsin.

An Italo-Chinese Bank was being formed in Rome, with Italian and Chinese capital, also an Italo-Chinese Association presided over by Signor Tittoni, President of the Colonial Institute.

Luk Tsung-tung leaves on October 24th, for Naples and afterwards goes to Bernese. He sails on October 30th, from Marseilles.

POLICE RESERVE PRESENTATION
TO MRS. W. G. GERRARD.

A pleasing function took place at the

King Edward Hotel, yesterday evening, when a few Inspectors of the Hongkong Police Reserve assembled to present, on behalf of the Force, to Mrs. Gerrard, a small token of recognition of the cheerful and capable manner in which she carried out her arduous duties as Secretary to the D.S.P. (R).

Inspector Eustace (R), in making the presentation, said that Mr. Jenkins had been fortunate in finding so intelligent and hard-working a Secretary as Mrs. Gerrard, who had proved such a friend to the Police Inspectors. For himself, he could not have carried on all his duties if he had not had the co-operation of Mrs. Gerrard. Work over and above her regular duties, so cheerfully performed, deserved recognition, and he asked Mrs. Gerrard's acceptance of a silver box and a draft for £25 10s. as a mark of the esteem and gratitude of every member of the Force. He wished Mrs. Gerrard happiness, health, and an enjoyable holiday.

Inspector W. G. Gerrard, in returning thanks on behalf of his wife, said that never before in the history of the Colony had there been a lady assisting the Police force, and his wife was proud of the distinction she had gained. She had been full of enthusiasm for her work. She had the Police spirit, for her husband was a policeman, her father had been in the Police for 25 years, her brother was now in Scotland Yard, and her grandfather had been in the Force. Mrs. Gerrard had written out all the 600 odd certificates which would be presented to the members of the Police Reserve in due course, so they would all have something by which to remember her.

Inspector Mow Fang (R), in proposing the health of Mrs. Gerrard, spoke of the untiring manner in which she had always responded to the many calls on her services.

KING GEORGE'S GIFT TO FRENCH
FARMERS.

The Marne farmers, whose live-stock has been considerably diminished during the war, have received a welcome gift from King George in the shape of five valuable Southdown ewes, which will, of course, be used for breeding purposes. Sheep will also be sent by the committee for the aid of farmers in the devastated regions of France and Belgium. —*Leicester*

STUDIES IN BOLSHIEVISM.
LEGISLATION AND METHODS.

[BY E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.]

I have listened to many experts endeavouring to find a suitable definition of Bolshievism, but I have never yet heard an entirely satisfactory answer to this amazing riddle. Radek, the notorious Russian propagandist, agent who is, I believe, now a prisoner in Berlin, was once taken to task and told that he and his associates had succeeded in ruining Russia, and had thrown back the economic development of that country for a century. He replied: "We know we have. It is our deliberate policy to destroy in society the hitherto organised elements. What good will it do you if he is asked, Radek replied: 'Why, then, will come the great day? What great day?' Beyond this vague statement he would not commit himself. What Lenin and his associates mean by building the world afresh is not very clear. But, stripped of all imaginary idealism and non-essentials, Bolshievism would appear to be an effort to reshuffle the entire wealth of the world to give everyone a fresh deal except the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie.

The wild, indiscriminate orgy of State confiscation, which really commenced under the reign of the so-called Social Democratic Government of Count Károlyi, has been continued ever since under the Soviet Administration of Lenin and his associates. Károlyi set the ball rolling with his scheme of expropriation of the land for the benefit of the peasantry, and gained a temporary and transitory popularity by this colossal bribe to the peasantry and proletariat of the towns, all of whom were invited to participate in this free distribution of the soil. The appetite of the people was thus whetted for further plunder. Under Károlyi the new building law was also inaugurated, which was necessary to certain extent, and no great evil would have arisen had it been kept within reasonable bounds. Owing to the enormous influx of refugees from the occupied territories, and it became necessary to find accommodation for them in private houses. A certain number of rooms were taken from each household, and utilised for this purpose, but the privileges of tenants were strictly defined, and no great inconvenience resulted.

Under the Károlyi Government an immense levy was also made on the superfluous clothes of the upper and middle classes, to provide military attire for the hundreds of thousands of disbanded soldiers returning from the front, or as ex-prisoners from Russia and Italy. This was the Károlyi Administration which inaugurated the evil system of providing employment pay on a vast and indiscriminate scale. His Government, by its ever-increasing and impossible demands of the workmen of Budapest, had to be said to have demoralised the people and prepared the soil for what has followed. The Soviet Government has taken up the confiscation of an unprecedented scale. One every private house in Budapest. The law, of course, is applicable to the whole of Hungary, but in many of the districts it has not yet been carried into effect. Henceforth there is to be no private ownership of property and all houses are to be paid for by the State, and you are obliged to pay rent for your own freedom. Each person is to be allowed to retain one room, in which he or she must sleep and live. Two husbands and wife can in some cases have two rooms. It can happen to have a family. The whole of the rest of the house or apartment is assigned to other occupants, to anyone, in fact, who cares to apply to the local commissary for rooms.

Thus, it has ceased to be a billeting law for the benefit of refugees, and has become merely a method by which the ruling classes, including the very dregs of the population and criminal classes, can move into the most palatial mansions, kitchens and bath rooms, sharing a common legitimate ownership of the latter, have the right to remain under such disgusting conditions. This intolerable measure of oppression has had the effect of driving most of the upper and middle classes out of Budapest into the country, where they can obtain some temporary respite. The borders into neighbouring States. The greatest hardships and inconvenience are meted out to the discriminating mixing together of all classes, irrespective of sex. For instance, an unmarried young woman may own a flat of four rooms. She is allowed to retain one for her own use, and the other three are assigned to men whom she has never seen, and the greatest hardships have resulted, and outrages have not been uncommon. Now there is not a soul in Budapest who can call anything his own. Private property has, in fact, ceased to exist, and the common decency of privacy with it.

CONTROLLING THE BANKS.

One of the first measures of the Soviet Government was to put controllers into all the banks and to stop all payments on current accounts. Thus, even the wealthiest in the land found themselves deprived of every penny they possessed by a stroke of the pen. To enable them to purchase the bare necessities of life, pending the settlement of their futures, the order was relaxed to the extent of allowing them to draw on the banks to draw on their accounts to the extent of 2,000 crowns per month, which, at the present value of the crown, amounts to some £10 or less! Some people, realising that Bolshievism was inevitable, contrived to buy up foreign money and send it abroad, and have thus sufficient to tide them over the time being, provided they can manage to escape from the country. The laws in this respect are now very severe, and no one is allowed to leave without special permission, the object being to keep people as hostages, the delivery of their money and jewels, which they may have contrived to conceal. All money in the banks has, in fact, been seized by the Soviet, which, for the time being, is making small allowances to the legitimate owners to save them from starvation.

But this is only a temporary concession until the lists of occupations, for the entire community are completed, when each will be assigned his or her allotted task. When this is done everyone will be paid by the State according to his skill, or, in reality, according to what the local commissaries believe his adherence to Bolshievism really amounts to. But all these payments will be limited by the maximum amount received by the unskilled labourer. No one is to be allowed to draw more by way of salary, no matter what his previous occupation has been, than the most ill-kempt, idle, uneducated member of the proletariat. For instance, take the case of writers and journalists. They are to be divided into three categories, and are to receive a number one, number two, or number three diet according to their skill with the pen. Each, by a certain date, which has already been fixed, had to submit a specimen of his literary skill to certain judging tribunals, which will then decide on his merits and place him in one of the prescribed categories. Of course, these tribunals do not really pretend to judge literary skill; it is merely an effort to discover who are the most devoted adherents to the new régime. You will, in fact, be fed according to your skill in delineating the delirium and blushing brought to a nation by the adoption of Bolshievism.

From the first the Soviet Government realised that except for the forced interchange of articles for payment in paper within the boundaries of Hungary itself, their paper money would be of small use outside the frontiers, and that if the leaders of the movement wished to ensure for themselves a comfortable and profitable future, they must lay their hands on all realisable securities. Therefore, they passed an ordinance declaring that all works of art, such as pictures, tapestries, valuable carpets, and other objects d'art, were henceforth the property of the State. Roving bands of Red Guards were authorised to make a house-to-house search, and to carry away everything above the value of 2,000 crowns. Thus private houses have been systematically stripped of everything of value, and search parties succeed one another in endless succession. Most of the pictures have been removed to public galleries, ostensibly for the benefit of the public. In one case, a search party, conveying valuable silver in boxes over the Danube bridge, dropped some of them from the cart. Rather than take the trouble of putting them back, they flung them into the river. These search parties, by way of compensation for their labours, and to instil into them a still greater ardour, are allowed to keep a percentage of the profits from these authorised robberies.

The confiscation of jewellery allowed as a matter of course. All above the value of 2,000 crowns is declared to be the property of the State, and has to be surrendered without any form of receipt or compensation. But jewellery is more difficult to conceal than big works of art, because it can be more easily concealed. An enormous amount has been hidden, buried, or smuggled out of the country. In fact, the majority of private owners are prepared to throw it into the Danube rather than surrender it to the existing régime, to swell the pockets and profits of the Red Guard.

The stories which will eventually be told of the efforts of owners to defeat the decrees of the Soviet Government will form one of the most interesting chapters in this dreary story of misery, robbery, and terrorism. The looting of the jewellers is, however, hardly in the extreme, for the Government has made a clean sweep of their premises, and has taken absolutely everything from them. This vast amount of loot has either been sold at reduced rates to the proletariat or has been consigned to the State without any form of compensation. A few days ago a notice appeared in the Press saying that owing to the shortage of stocks, there was no more jewellery to be found willing that anyone will be in the future. All clothes have now been communalised. You are, in fact, only allowed three of everything, suits, only underclothes, hats, and shoes. All above this number must be surrendered to the State. Evening clothes have disappeared altogether, for no one can afford to sacrifice one of his day garments for his adornment at night. All the clothes and fur shops and shops of luxury have been seized by the Government, and the contents are now being sold to the people for next to nothing. The working man, drawing unemployment pay on a daily scale, is allowed to take as much as he can pay for, and thus is able to resell numbers of articles at a huge profit. But, of course, this glorious system cannot continue long, for the stock will soon be exhausted and cannot be replaced.

Another of the early acts of the Government was to enforce the surrender of all arms in Budapest—rifles, and even the most obsolete weapons. Shotguns made by the best English makers, and worth hundreds of pounds, have been ruined by being handed over by having some essential part removed or by the introduction of a great number of barrels. Undoubtedly a great number of weapons have been buried against the return of "happier days. Meanwhile, the majority of those handed in will be ruined by rust and neglect.

RUIN OF INDUSTRY.

Thus in the very first week of the revolution the upper classes and bourgeoisie were ruined and stripped of everything they possessed except that which they were able to hide or smuggle out of the country. The lot of these refugees, whether in Hungary or in the neighbouring States, is hard in the extreme, for they find themselves bereft of their homes, their incomes, and even their personal belongings. Not having been trained to any other pursuit or trade, the majority can see no hope for the future, and do not know which way to turn for a livelihood. All those who a few weeks ago were bitterly complaining of the occupation of their territories by the Roumanians, Czechs-Slovaks, and Jugos, are now thanking their lucky stars that their estates are situated within these occupied territories, and hoping against hope that Bolshievism will not spread there too.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENGLAND'S FUTURE.

THE NEED FOR NEW
DISCOVERIES.VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Discussing the nation's industrial outlook, at the annual congress of the British Association on September 9th, the President, the Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons remarked that the nations who had exerted the most influence in the war had been those who had developed to the greatest extent their resources, their manufactures, and their commerce. As in the war, so the civilisation of mankind.

But, he continued, viewing the present trend of developments in harnessing water-power and using up the fuel resources of the world for the use and convenience of man, one cannot but realise that, failing new and unexpected discoveries in science, such as the harnessing of the latent molecular and atomic energy in matter, as foreboded by Clerk Maxwell, Kelvin, Rutherford, and others, the great position of England cannot be maintained for an indefinite period. At some time more or less remote, long before the exhaustion of our coal, the population will gradually migrate to those countries where the natural sources of energy are the most abundant.

The amount of available water-power in the British Isles is very small as compared with the total in other countries. According to the latest estimates, the total in the British Isles is under 11 million horse-power, whereas Canada alone possesses over 20 millions, of which over 3 millions have already been harnessed. In the rest of the British Empire there are upwards of 30 millions, and in the remainder of the world at least 150 millions, so that England herself possesses less than 1 per cent. of the water-power of the world. Further, it has been estimated that she only possesses 2 per cent. of the whole coal of the world.

I have said that England owes her modern greatness to the early development of her coal. Upon it she must continue to depend almost exclusively for her heat and source of power, including that required for propelling her vast mercantile marine. Nevertheless, she is using up her resources in coal much more rapidly than most other countries are consuming theirs, and long before any near approach to exhaustion is reached her richer seams will have become impoverished, and the cost of mining so much increased that given cheap transport, it might pay her better to import coal from richer States of almost limitless extent belonging to foreign countries, and workable at a much lower cost than her own.

Let us endeavour to arrive at some approximate estimate of the economic value of the principal sources of power. The present average value of the royalties on coal in England is about 6d. per ton, but to this must be added the profit derived from mining operations after paying royalties, and providing for interest on the capital expended and for its redemption with several leading experts in these matters, I have come to the conclusion that about 1s. per ton represents the present market value of coal in the seams in England.

It must, however, be remembered that, in addition, coal has a considerable value as a national asset, for on it depends the prosperity of the great industrial interests of the country, which contribute a large portion of the wealth and revenue. From this point of view the present value of unmined coal remains not to have been sufficiently appreciated in the past, and that in the future it should be better appreciated at its true value to the nation.

This question may be reviewed from another aspect by making a comparison of the cost of producing a given amount of electrical power from coal and from water-power. Assuming that one horsepower of electrical energy maintained for one year had a pre-war value of £5, and that it requires about eight tons of average coal to produce it, we arrive at the price of 6s. 2d. per ton—i.e., crediting the coal with half the cost. The capital required to mine eight tons of coal a year in England is difficult to estimate, but it may be taken approximately to be £5, and the capital for plant and machinery to convert it into electricity at £10.

Every industry or private business in the land which employed, prior to the revolution, more than ten persons, has now been taken over by the State, and placed under the charge of overseers. The owners of business thus taken over, and their managers, are now compelled by law to remain at their work, and can draw by way of salary a maximum of 3,000 crowns per month, or about £25, for themselves and their families. This is the miserable position to which they are now reduced after devoting all their brains and energies to building up a business. They see the labours and profits of a lifetime now taken from them, and they themselves are placed under the orders of overseers, who know little or nothing of the business, while they who know everything are compelled to occupy the humble positions of clerks in their own works. Thus all spirit of individual enterprise is being rapidly eliminated, for no one can be expected to work with any great enthusiasm for such miserable rewards which place the master, no matter what his brains and abilities, on the same level as his workmen. The waste and extravagance of the Soviet Government transcending the imaginable. Money is poured forth to water any useless schemes which happen to strike the fancy of those in power. It is presumed that accounts are kept, but enormous sums of money disappear, and go to no one knows where, though many are able to guess. —*Daily Telegraph*

making a total of £13. In the case of water-power the average capital cost on the above basis is £40, including water rights (though in exceptionally favoured districts much lower costs are recorded).

From these figures it appears that the average capital required to produce electrical power from coal is less than half the amount that is required in the case of water-power. The running costs, however, in connection with water-power are much less than those in respect of coal. Another interesting consideration is that the costs of harnessing all the water-power of the world would be about 4,000 millions, or equal to the cost of the war to England.

Dowling has estimated the total coal of the world as over seven million million tons, and whether we appraise it at 1s. or more per ton its present and prospective value is prodigious. For instance, at 6s. 2d. per ton it amounts to nearly one hundred times the costs of the war to all the belligerents.

In some foreign countries the capital costs of mining are far below the figures I have taken, and, as coal is transportable long distances and, generally speaking, electricity is not so at present, therefore, it seems probable that capital will in the immediate future flow in increasing quantity to mining operations in foreign countries rather than to the development of, at any rate, the more difficult and costly, water-power schemes. When, however, capital becomes more plentiful the lower running costs of water-power will prevail, with the result that water-power will then be rapidly developed. As to the possible new sources of power, I have already mentioned molecular energy, but there is another alternative which appears to merit attention.

SHAFT TWELVE MILES DEEP.

The president reminded his hearers that in an address which he delivered in 1904 he discussed the question of sinking a shaft to a depth of twelve miles, which was about ten times the depth of any shaft in existence. The estimated cost was £5,000,000 and the time required about eighty-five years. He continued:

The method of cooling the air-lifts to limit the barometric pressure on the mines and other precautions were described, and the project appeared feasible. One essential factor has, however, been overlooked by some persons: Would the rock at the great depth crush in and destroy the shaft? Subsequent to my address, I wrote a letter to *Nature*, suggesting that the question might be tested experimentally. Professor Frank D. Adams, of McGill University, Montreal, acting on the suggestion, has since carried out exhaustive experiments, published in the *Journal of Geology* for February, 1912, showing that in limestone, a depth of fifteen miles is probably practicable, and that in granite a depth of thirty miles might be reached.

Little is at present known of the earth's interior, except by inference from a study of its surface, up-turned strata, shallow shafts, the velocity of transmission of seismic disturbances, its rigidity and specific gravity, and it seems reasonable to suggest that some attempt should be made to sink a shaft as deep as may be found practicable and at some locality selected by geologists as the most likely to afford useful information. When we consider that the estimated cost of sinking a shaft to a depth of twelve miles, at present-day prices, is not much more than the cost of one day of the war to Great Britain alone, the expense seems trivial as compared with the possible knowledge that might be gained by an investigation into this unexplored region of the earth. It might, indeed, prove of inestimable value to science, and also throw additional light on the internal constitution of the earth in relation to minerals of high specific gravity.

In Italy, at Lardarello, bore holes have been sunk, which discharge large volumes of high-pressure steam, which is being utilised to generate about 10,000 horse-power by turbines. At Solfatara, near Naples, a similar project is on foot to supply power to the great works in the district. It seems, indeed, probable that in volcanic regions a very large amount of power may in the future, obtained directly or indirectly by boring into the earth, and that the whole subject merits the most careful consideration.

In conclusion, the president said that the whole question of the future resources of the Empire was, he ventured to think, one which demanded the serious attention of all scientists. It should be attacked in a comprehensive manner, and with that insistence which had been so notable in connection with the efforts of British investigators in the past. In such a task, some people might suggest, they need encouragement and assistance from the Government of the country. Surely they had it. As many there knew, a great experimental work, towards the practical realisation of Solomons' "New Atlantis," was being made by the Government at the present time. The inception, constitution, and methods of procedure of the department, which was constituted in 1915, were fully described by Sir Frank Heath in his paper to the Royal Society of Arts last February, and, so far as he knew, this was the only country in which a Government Department existed.

Many of them remembered the president's banner at the Manchester meeting in 1915, where science was allegorically represented by a sorrowful figure cowering in the foreground. This year science was represented in her more joyful mood, encouraging the Arts and Industries. It was to be sincerely hoped that the future would be no different.

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A DOCTOR ILL-TREATED.
CANED BY AN AMOROUS PATIENT.

The Hon. Mrs. Emmeline Stuart Henley, of Finchley Road, who was summoned for attacking and threatening Dr. J. Warren Davis, of Dorset Square, appeared recently at Marylebone Police Court.

Dr. Davis said that he declined to attend Mrs. Henley because she became an intolerable nuisance to him. She had since that time plagued him with letters, postcards, telephone calls, and attentions in the street. Mrs. Henley, who had been late one Sunday night, as he was returning home, called him a "dirty Welshman," screamed, and struck him with a cane. She rang up his wife on the telephone the next morning, and with regard to the "trivial incident" of the previous night said:—

"But I am in love with him. I will give him no peace. My life is no use to me whatever, and when I go I will take him."

Mrs. Henley denied that she had threatened the doctor, and said that when she returned from war service in France and England she was suffering from nervous strain.

Dr. Davis was not the same warm, kind friend to me that he had been," she said.

A son-in-law of Mrs. Henley appeared and informed the magistrate that he was prepared to become surety for her in £50 for her good behaviour.

The Magistrate—You must have her medically attended as she tells me that she is ill, but this sort of thing must not go on.

Mr. Friend, solicitor for Mrs. Henley, stated that he could arrange for another surety in the same amount.

The Magistrate—If I find that her friends are not prepared to do that I shall have to remand her in custody for her mind to be inquired into.

The magistrate eventually accepted Mrs. Henley's son-in-law as surety in £100, and directed Mrs. Henley to pay £3 3s costs.

"If this behaviour continues," he added, "it will be a serious matter."

"NO FREEDOM IN
DISHONOUR."HOW GENERAL BOTHA STAYED A
RISING.

In the Union House of Assembly at Cape Town on September 3th, eloquent tributes were paid to the memories of General Botha and W. P. Schreiner, the late High Commissioner for South Africa in England. General Smuts introduced a motion recording appreciation of the services rendered by this great son of South Africa, who served his country and his fellow men faithfully and well, and conveying sympathy to the bereaved family.

General Smuts spoke feelingly and with deep admiration and appreciation of General Botha's invaluable services throughout his unique career. He traced his wonderful life's work, the eminent part he occupied in His Majesty's Council, his greatness as a commander in the field, and as a plenipotentiary at Versailles. Then the new Premier exclaimed fervently and stirringly: "This great son of South Africa served his country and his fellow-country men faithfully and well."

General Smuts emphasised how, in the dark days of 1899, General Botha was one of the most strenuous workers in the cause of peace. The war, however, broke out, and General Botha, in the words of a high French officer, won at Colenso "one of the most terrific battles in history."

A MOMENTOUS MEETING.
"I always maintained," continued the Premier, "that General Botha saved the future existence of the Boer people at Vereeniging. Thus the foundations of a united South Africa were laid. Rhodes and Kruger had great visions, but Botha had the largest vision of all—of a South Africa formed of both sections of the white population. Botha sacrificed personal friendships, but stuck to his ideal to the end. The most bitter duty he was ever called upon to perform was at the beginning of the terrible world war, and he chose the right course."

"I shall never forget the meeting at General Botha's house in August, 1914, of Mr. Schalk Burger, General De la Rey, Mr. N. J. De Wet, General Botha, and myself, when Botha, addressing De la Rey, said: 'It may be God's will that this will become a free country and a free people, but it can never be His will that we shall become free along the course of dishonour and treason.' And De la Rey, a man of great honour, agreed, and stopped the meeting at Truifort, which was to have started the rebellion."

"Today the world war is over, and we can see that Botha was right. South Africa has a brilliant course of progress and prosperity before her, and Botha has protected us from the greatest dangers. General Botha worked in Europe for the whole of humanity, and his fame will live in history."

General Smuts concluded with an eulogy of General Botha's "human soul," and said that the softness and tenderness of his life would be an inspiration to future generations in South Africa.

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN ITALY.

The Italian Chamber opened its new session on September 4th, and at once took up the grave national question of votes for women, and called for an immediate report by a special commission. No great opposition was shown in the Chamber against the giving of votes to eight or ten million women, but Signor Nitti declared that it would be impossible for women to make use of the new privilege for the elections of next November, as the material time for registration would be wanting. Women may vote, however, at the coming parish and provincial elections. It is expected that the law will be passed quickly, after a very short discussion, as Italy is resolved not to neglect this reform after it has been adopted by other progressive nations.

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AN ARMY IN RAGS.

HOPELESS PLIGHT OF RUSSIAN ALLIES.

Hugh Muir, *Daily Express* special correspondent, writing from Ravel, on September 28th, says:
The truth about the present state of the operations against Petrograd was made clear to me to-day in interviews I had with General Yudenitch, Commander-in-Chief of the North-West Army and War Minister, and Mr. Lianosoff, Premier of the new North-West Russian Government. In their present state the armies opposing the Bolsheviks are quite incapable of taking Petrograd, and so much remains to be done to equip the troops and bring about political cohesion and remove obstacles to concerted action between Yudenitch's army and the Estonians that there is only the faintest hope of Petrograd falling before the winter.
My army is ragged and practically barefoot. General Yudenitch told me while the Bolsheviks have a good army of 45,000 men, comparatively well equipped, with abundant artillery and machine guns and sufficient ammunition. We cannot take Petrograd in our present condition.

HUNGRY AND TOBACCOLESS.
My army has been constituted with material captured from the Bolsheviks. It is hungry and tobaccoless as well as ragged. Petrograd can only be taken with generous material support from the Allies and co-operation by the Estonians. If the expected food and supplies had arrived from the Allies two months ago, when the Russian advance was far as Gatchina, almost at the goal, Petrograd would have been taken, but it is now late in the year, and it is very difficult.

The Estonian army has also been forced to retreat, and its moral has declined, concluded the ragged old soldier. The fate of Petrograd lies in the Allies' hands, not in our own.
Officers of General Yudenitch's staff described the army's plight as pitiful. A certain quantity of British arms and munitions has arrived, but boots and clothing are not forthcoming. The officers expressed the conviction that British supplies were delayed somewhere en route by a malevolent agency.
Flying officers had reached Ravel, and none were capable of flying on their arrival; one had a nail-driven through the petrol tank. Large supplies of pamphlets destined to be showered on Petrograd cannot be transported by the aviators owing to the lack of fast reliable machines.
The continued loyalty of the bulk of our army is astonishing in view of the hardships they suffer in the face of the Bolsheviks whose lot is so much better, said another officer.

Mr. Lianosoff, who is a youthful-looking man in the forties, is a wealthy oil magnate, with ample tastes despite his great fortune. He hopes that his Government will be formally recognised by the Allies to enable him to execute his programme. He professed to retain a certain optimism regarding the prospects of successful action against Petrograd, but could not show me grounds for it.
Even now, said the Premier, "clothes, boots, and food will produce miracles of bravery among the Russian troops, but the winter is near and supplies arrive with lamentable irregularity and delay."
Both General Yudenitch and Mr. Lianosoff admit that even if fully equipped the North-West Army cannot take Petrograd unaided, and they realise the obstacles to Estonian co-operation. The Estonian troops are already grumbling at being compelled to fight beyond their frontier after reclaiming Estonia from the Bolsheviks, and they have no desire to advance on Petrograd.

There is a "Red" element in the Estonian Army which is not negligible, and I am able to state with authority that General Laidoner, commanding the Estonians, realises the possibility of disension among his troops if they are asked to co-operate against Petrograd. Estonian officers went so far as to tell me that the army will not march on Petrograd.
Proof that Mr. Lianosoff realises the difficulties in this direction is given by the statement he made to me that a delegate from his Government was now conducting negotiations with the Finnish Government in the hope of inducing Finland to enter the war against the Bolsheviks. He admitted that Finland demands Petrograd be made a free port as one of the conditions of her help, and this is a condition to which no Russian Government will ever consent. Finland would require other guarantees and generous Allied support, to say nothing of the necessity of overcoming popular opposition to the war, so that the hope of Finnish support in the near future is a forlorn one.

OUTRAGE AND TORTURE.

APPALLING CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Miss Agnes Lant, a woman journalist, after investigating the situation in Mexico, was a witness before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at Washington. She said that the conditions in Mexico were appalling. American women were carried off by bandits and tortured. One American farmer was tied to a tree and stabbed until he became insane. The women captives were at the mercy of the bandits. Mexican troops were equally guilty of these outrages.
In the *New York Independent* of June 14th, Miss Lant wrote a graphic description of the conditions prevailing in Mexico as she saw them, under the heading "Mexico is Our Next Job." Her indictment is a damning one. She says: "In Mexico city to-day there are 110,000 children running about homeless and schoolless, and, in many cases, orphaned by the nine years of war. The fate of the boys is bad enough. Another nine years and they will graduate full-fledged criminals. The fate of the girls can be seen in any Mexican hospital. These conditions are untellable. Girls in the Gulf country are sold as low as five dollars. Neither can the sufferings of daughters of American colonists be told here. They are on record in the State Department. At one time there were 60,000 American colonists in Mexico. There are less than 5,000 to-day. The others have fled long since for their lives, leaving their life work—coffee, or sugar, or cotton plantations—in smoking ruins. The record of these is as gruesome as anything told of Belgium. Multiply Belgium by seven years instead of four, and a faint idea of conditions in Mexico can be glimpsed."

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong on October 25th, 1919.

From R. M. RAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 3 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 2 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, October 25th, 1919. [1443]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" VOY. 2-OUT.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS

SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Export, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Nov. 3rd, at 10 A.M., and Nov. 4th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Nov. 4th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Agents, 4, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD, Hongkong, October 25th, 1919. [1444]

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where and from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Nov. 5th, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Nov. 5th, 1919, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, October 29th, 1919. [1446]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

Having arrived from the above port Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., where and from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Nov. 4th, 1919, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, October 29th, 1919. [1457]

State Department. At one time there were 60,000 American colonists in Mexico. There are less than 5,000 to-day. The others have fled long since for their lives, leaving their life work—coffee, or sugar, or cotton plantations—in smoking ruins. The record of these is as gruesome as anything told of Belgium. Multiply Belgium by seven years instead of four, and a faint idea of conditions in Mexico can be glimpsed."

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	4th Nov.	4th Nov.	JAVA
TJIKINI	JAVA	7th Nov.	7th Nov.	SHANGHAI
TJILEWONG	JAVA	1st Nov.	8th Nov.	JAPAN
TJISALAK	JAVA	1st Nov.	—	—
TIPANAS	JAVA	2nd Nov.	—	—

*Wireless Telegraphy:
The Steamers are all fitted through-out with Electric Lights and have second-class accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1074.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES, SANDAKAN AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	5th November	10th November
"CHANGSHA"	23rd November	28th November

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Lights throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [1425]

Cable Address:
Kawakisen, Kobe.
Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.



Telephone: Sannomiyama
3914, 3932.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MASAYA ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 8, BUND, KOBE.

[1400]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA	via HOIHOW	"LOONGSHANG" ... Fri.	21st Oct. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG" ... Sat.	1st Nov. 8 A.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	via HOIHOW	"YATSHING" ... Sat.	1st Nov. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW & NINGPO	via HOIHOW	"HANGSANG" ... Fri.	2nd Nov. D'light
MANILA	via SWATOW & NINGPO	"YUENSANG" ... Fri.	7th Nov. 3 p.m.
KOBE	via SWATOW & NINGPO	"KWAISANG" ... Tues.	11th Nov. D'light
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	via SWATOW & NINGPO	"NAMSANG" ... Tues.	11th Nov. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated on offers.

JOHORE LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

For Freight or passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 314.

[1400]

[1400]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Large service on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRISA, DALAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Suez), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BRISA, DALAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, sailing at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
or to RICE & Co., Canton. General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 2nd Nov., Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KANOHOW"	On 4th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 4th Nov., Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three times weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE-Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH-CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY	31st Oct. at 1 P.M.
"GUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY	4th Nov. at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	7th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Dec. 31st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attention to passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toru Kawan Kawan and the Capitanes Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information apply to the undersigned, or to the Agents.

Telephone 41. The Agents' Office is at Alexander Building, Queen's Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
KHIVA	1st Nov. 11 A.M.	8th Dec.	17th Dec.
PRINCESSIN	3rd Nov.	10th Dec.	19th Dec.
NOVARA	16th Dec.	17th Jan.	26th Jan.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	8th Nov.	25th Nov.
DILWARA	16th Dec.	3rd Jan.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
S.S.	1st Nov. 11 A.M.	8th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
NOVARA	18th Nov.	29th Nov.
ARRATON APCAR	10th Nov.	21st Nov. (Kobe)
DILWARA	Dec. 4th	7th Dec. (S'hai)

Tickets interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels measuring not more than 8 ft. x 4 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Gossard & Dore, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU (calling Manila)	Saturday, 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KAGA MARU	Sunday, 2nd Nov., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Friday, 14th Nov., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU	Wednesday, 19th November.
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NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU	Middle of November.
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SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	Sunday, 2nd November.
YAMAGATA MARU	Wednesday, 6th November.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

KANAGAWA MARU	Monday, 3rd Nov.
NAGATO MARU	Wednesday, 13th Nov.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Saturday, 30th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAWACHI MARU	Sunday, 2nd November.
MISHIMA MARU	Thursday, 6th Nov., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, E'dam H'burg etc.)

TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Saturday, 1st November.
TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg)	Middle of Nov.
TENSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	End of Nov.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 221 & 222.

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 14th.
* SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 23th. (from Kobe)
* KOREA MARU	20,000	Dec. 12nd
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 18th
TENYO MARU	23,000	Dec. 18th.

* omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX"	20,000	On or about 5th Nov.
	"ANDRE LEON"	20,000	On or about 17th Nov.

MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, LONDON, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LEBLANC"	20,000	On or about 3rd Nov.
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SHANGHAI	"SCHARNHORST"		On or about 30th Nov.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CELEBES MARU"	Saturday 8th November.
"ALPS MARU"	End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU"	Monday, 17th November.
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BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"RAIGO MARU"	Tuesday, 4th November.
	Beginning of November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU"	Sunday, 2nd November.
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SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"MADRAS MARU"	Middle of November.
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU"	Monday, 17th November.
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JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU"	Sunday, 2nd November.
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For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU"	Thursday, 6th November.
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For sailing times and further particulars, please apply to—

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"CHINA"	10,000 tons.
"NILE"	11,000 tons.

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"NANKING"	Nov. 6th.
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